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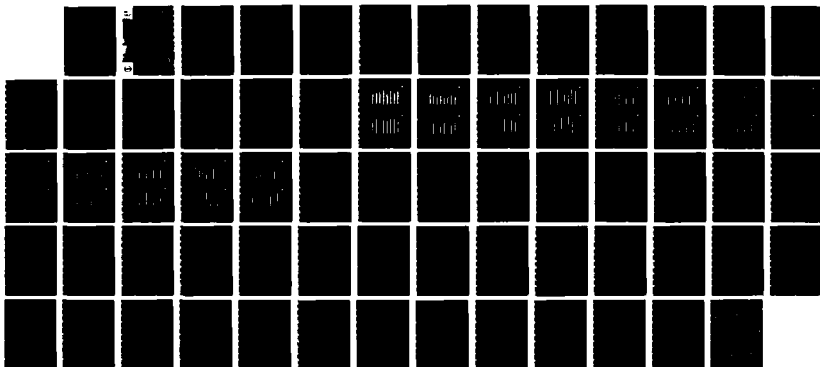
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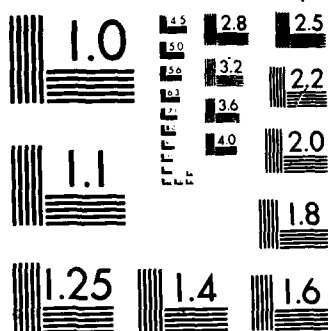
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TECHNICAL REPORT R-87-1

SUMMARY OF THE 1985
CAMPGROUND RECEIPT STUDY

by

Larry Lawrence

Environmental Laboratory

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
Waterways Experiment Station, Corps of Engineers
PO Box 631, Vicksburg, Mississippi 39180-0631



July 1987

Final Report

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19 ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number) This report summarizes data collected in 1985 from each of the 16 Campground Receipt Study projects. Comparisons are made regarding the number and types of permits issued as well as the following user characteristics: length of stay, group size, prior visits, primary destination, vehicle type, and camping equipment. Current trends in the use of campground facilities are considered, as determined through the comparison of data from 1981 through 1985. Finally, conclusions and recommendations are made about applications of the data analyses to management needs.					
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PREFACE

This is the sixth report of the Campground Receipt Study (CRS), which was developed under the Natural Resources Research Program to monitor visitor characteristics and to determine trends in visitation use. The CRS was pre-tested in 1979 but was not formally reported at that time. In subsequent years, the information collected has formed a data base for monitoring visitor use patterns and changes. In this report, the 1985 CRS data are summarized and analyzed, data from 1981 through 1985 are compared, and significant trends are described.

The author of this report was Mr. Larry Lawrence, Environmental Laboratory (EL), US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station (WES), Vicksburg, Miss. Mr. Wardell Brumfield ran the computer programs for the data analysis of each project. The study was supervised by Mr. Roger Hamilton, Chief, Resource Analysis Group, and Dr. Conrad J. Kirby, Chief, Environmental Resources Division, EL. Dr. Adolph Anderson (EL) was Manager of the Natural Resources Research Program. Dr. John Harrison was Chief, EL. The report was edited by Ms. Lee T. Byrne of the Information Products Division, Information Technology Laboratory, WES. Messrs. Philip Parsley, DAEN-CWO-R, and Robert Daniel, DAEN-CWP-D, were Technical Monitors.

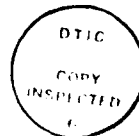
COL Allen F. Grum, USA, was the previous Director of WES. COL Dwayne G. Lee, CE, is the present Commander and Director. Dr. Robert W. Whalin is Technical Director.

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SUMMARY OF THE 1985 CAMPGROUND RECEIPT STUDY

PART I: INTRODUCTION

Purpose

1. The primary focus of this report is to summarize and examine data collected in 1985 regarding use patterns and characteristics of visitors at US Army Corps of Engineers (CE) fee campgrounds. The procedures that are described herein reflect 6 years of developing, testing, and evaluating a program for the longitudinal collection of this type of information. Through an analysis of these data, changes in use patterns (such as recreation preferences, use of camping facilities, recreation equipment, vehicle type) and visitor characteristics (such as senior citizens, duration of stay, place of origin, frequency of visits) can be observed. Knowledge of current trends as indicated by these findings is essential to decisionmakers in their planning and management of recreation resources.

Background

2. The Campground Receipt Study (CRS) was developed as a part of the Natural Resources Research Program (NRRP) to monitor visitation trends in CE lake projects. One of the primary objectives of this study has been the development of a methodology for data collection and analysis; this goal has been successfully met. A second purpose of the CRS is to provide a data base that can be used to determine camping trends. After 6 years of data collection, this second goal is now a reality. For example, data on Golden Age Passport/Access users* indicate significant patterns in the use of camping facilities, type of camping, mode of transportation, recreation activities, and percentage of return visitation. Not only have the numbers of Golden Age

* Engineer Regulation 1130-2-404 authorizes the CE to issue Golden Age Passports to citizens who are 62 years of age or older and Golden Access Passports to citizens who are blind or permanently disabled, in compliance with procedures established by the Secretary of the Interior.

Passport/Access users increased, but they also comprise a large percentage of campers with motorhomes and travel trailers. Another trend that can be discerned indicates preferences by senior citizens for specific recreation sites. Future studies may be directed toward a determination of those factors that attract senior citizens to particular campgrounds.

Study Procedures

3. The CRS was first pretested in the summer of 1979 at three CE projects--Lake Ouachita, West Point Lake, and Shenango River Lake. Since then, the number of locations included in the study has increased to 16 sites (the Mississippi River Pool 16 having been added to the program in 1984).

4. Data have been collected systematically within each project by means of the ENG Form 4457 with periodic modifications in entries and adjustments in format. A detailed description of these changes can be found in Fritschen (1983).*

5. The data collected are then sent to the appropriate District Office for keypunching before being submitted to US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station (WES) for analysis. Data analyses are made by means of the Recreation Analysis Program (RAP), a FORTRAN program that generates a summary of the CRS study for each recreation area and campsite. The information obtained provides a data base to determine trends in repeat visitation, changes in recreation patterns, use of camping areas and facilities, as well as other trends discussed in this report.

6. Currently, efforts are being made to evaluate the feasibility of collecting data electronically, by means of microcomputers or terminals in the field. The data can then be transferred to a central computer system for analysis; thus expensive and time-consuming keypunch operations can be eliminated.

* J. A., Fritschen. 1985. "Summary of the 1983 Campground Receipt Study," Miscellaneous Paper R-85-2, US Army Engineer Waterways Experiment Station, Vicksburg, Miss.

PART II: DATA ANALYSIS

1985 Campground Receipt Study Data

7. The data summarized in the following paragraphs were collected from the 16 projects included in the CRS. These data are reported in terms of the individual CRS projects and the sample as a whole. Data regarding the recreation areas within each project may be found in Appendix A.

8. During 1985, 146,087 camping permits were issued in all CRS projects, of which 19.4 percent represented renewals. The highest number of permits issued at any single location was recorded at Somerville with a total of 21,464, and the lowest number was at Mississippi River Pool 16 with a total of 1,873. The number of groups reported as camping at CRS project sites was 117,271. The largest number of groups was at Somerville, while the lowest number was at Mississippi River Pool 16 (see Table 1). Studywide, 21.1 percent of the camping parties used Golden Age or Golden Access Passports (see Table 2).

9. The average number of campers in a group was 3.4, ranging from 2.5 at New Hogan to 3.9 at Somerville (Figure 1 and Table 2). A total of 909,159 recreation days* was recorded for all projects. Groups spent an average of 2.4 nights at the project for each visit. The average length of stay ranged from 1.8 days at Milford Lake to a high of 3.4 days at Shenango Lake (Figure 2). Slightly more than one-half of all camping parties indicated that they had made prior visits to the recreation area (Table 2); however, there was a broad range between the highest and lowest numbers who had visited the areas previously. At New Hogan, 87.6 percent of the campers reported that they were making a repeat visit to the projects, while only 31.3 percent of the parties at Lake Ouachita were repeat visitors (Figure 3 and Table 2).

10. There was a 6-percent decrease from the previous year in the number of visitors who indicated that the project where they were interviewed was their primary destination. Lake Ouachita was low with 31.7 percent, and New Hogan Lake was high with 97.6 percent (Figure 4 and Table 2).

* A recreation day is defined as a visit by one individual to the project for recreation purposes during all or any reasonable portion of a 24-hr period.

Table 1
1985 Use: Permit Summary

<u>Project</u>	<u>Number of Permits</u>	<u>Number of Groups</u>	<u>Percent Renewal Receipts</u>
Lake Barkley	5,939	4,239	28.6
Lake Benbrook	9,864	7,813	20.8
Greers Ferry Lake	20,210	15,390	23.8
Hartwell Lake	8,455	6,889	18.5
McNary Lake and Dam	3,765	3,014	19.9
Milford Lake	4,408	4,338	1.6
MS Pool 16	1,873	1,658	11.5
New Hogan Lake	10,096	8,575	15.1
Nolin Lake	5,256	4,275	18.7
Lake Oahe	8,086	5,957	26.7
Lake Ouachita	8,621	7,470	13.2
R. S. Kerr Lake and Dam	3,151	2,226	26.4
Lake Shelbyville	18,405	14,155	23.4
Shenango River Lake	7,618	5,102	33.0
Somerville Lake	21,464	19,358	9.8
West Point Lake	8,876	6,812	23.3
Studywide	146,087	117,271	19.7

Table 2
1985 General Use Characteristics

Project	Recreation Days	Mean Length of Stay	Mean Number in Group	Percent Prior Visits	Percent Primary Destination	Percent Golden Age/Access Passports
Barkley	38,326	3.15	2.98	55.20	75.98	38.3
Benbrook	54,541	2.19	3.70	56.00	58.11	19.72
Greers Ferry	116,298	2.29	3.39	62.65	67.30	18.42
Hartwell	40,799	2.63	3.24	38.32	56.95	13.85
McNary	14,763	1.83	2.76	43.00	80.40	51.30
Milford	25,434	1.79	3.30	43.98	68.03	15.86
MS Pool 16	10,379	2.38	2.72	63.63	77.08	42.02
New Hogan	49,521	2.33	2.49	87.57	97.55	21.40
Nolin	28,897	1.99	3.43	37.52	42.06	3.96
Lake Oahe	35,919	2.14	2.99	36.28	40.84	33.01
Ouachita	68,434	2.46	3.74	31.31	31.66	14.43
R. S. Kerr	16,695	2.70	3.24	74.17	85.98	26.88
Shelbyville	144,897	3.05	3.70	70.08	92.47	17.51
Shenango	66,192	3.41	3.71	48.02	60.21	49.3
Somerville	135,633	2.00	3.90	58.00	61.23	16.95
West Point	62,431	2.95	3.26	79.24	83.19	36.19
Studywide	909,159	2.43	3.41	57.6	67.6	21.1

11. Another user characteristic that has been noted in the CRS includes the vehicle distribution by type within camping groups. Cars and trucks provided the highest percentages of vehicles used by camping parties on a study-wide basis. The highest percentage of visitors with cars (59.3 percent) were at Shenango Lake, while Lake Oahe had the lowest percentage (22.1) (Figure 5 and Table 3). Approximately 46.7 percent of the groups visiting the CRS projects had at least one truck; the project with the lowest percentage of groups with trucks was Nolin Lake with 29.1 percent, whereas R. S. Kerr Lake had 70.8 percent (Figure 6 and Table 3). Only 13.9 percent of vehicle distribution by group was in the form of motorhomes (Figure 7 and Table 3), and an even lower percentage (11.3 percent) was composed of vans (Table 3). Other methods of transportation, such as motorcycles, bicycles, or walking, explained the remaining 1.5 percent. The percentages reported at the various projects remained fairly consistent with the nationwide findings, with the most noticeable variation occurring at Lake Oahe, where 31.0 percent of the groups had motorhomes and at Benbrook Lake where 13.3 percent of the groups had vans (Figures 7 and 8 and Table 3).

12. The distribution of camping equipment and powerboats within the 16 CRS projects and for the entire sample is shown in Table 4. The majority of the campers still preferred tents, but travel trailers were the second largest method of camping. Overall, 40.3 percent of the camping groups used tents, and 21.3 percent used travel trailers. Another 10.1 percent camped in pop-up trailers, 9.2 percent used pickup campers, and 9.6 percent reported that they used no camping equipment. Lake Ouachita had the largest number of campers who used tents (62.8 percent), and Mississippi Pool 16 had the lowest figures with 13.7 percent (Figure 9 and Table 4). The studywide average for groups bringing powerboats was 30.5 percent. Noteworthy lows were observed at McNary, where only 3.9 percent of the camping groups indicated that they had powerboats.

13. The distribution of campers using pop-up trailers is shown in Figure 10 and Table 4. Although there is not much deviation at individual projects, there are substantial differences among projects, with a low at New Hogan Lake of 1.4 percent and a high at Hartwell Lake with 62.3 percent. Differences among campers using pickup trucks included Nolin Lake, which had the highest percent with 21.3, while Somerville Lake had only 5.2 percent (Figure 11). Nolin Lake reported the fewest travel trailers with 5.6 percent,

Table 3
1985 Distribution of Vehicle Types
Percent of Camping Groups

<u>Project</u>	<u>Car</u>	<u>Truck</u>	<u>Van</u>	<u>Motorhome</u>	<u>Other</u>
Barkley	36.57	54.70	10.11	17.75	0.45
Benbrook	44.59	51.44	13.27	12.09	0.43
Greers Ferry	36.85	51.10	8.73	9.63	1.30
Hartwell	58.31	44.65	8.78	9.62	0.89
McNary	24.10	35.68	11.78	34.16	0.27
Milford	38.27	50.50	11.23	17.39	0.88
MS Pool 16	26.59	43.05	11.40	29.02	0.0
New Hogan	32.68	37.38	10.28	10.27	8.80
Nolin	47.60	29.14	16.78	14.07	0.73
Oahe	22.07	46.07	10.59	31.00	1.01
Ouachita	43.21	52.07	11.83	8.19	1.06
Kerr	24.61	70.75	6.14	13.60	0.91
Shelbyville	44.24	37.27	14.65	14.39	0.63
Shenango	59.30	36.52	10.83	14.57	0.24
Somerville	38.25	52.86	11.02	8.18	1.98
West Point	37.63	48.01	12.85	24.86	0.43
Studywide	39.6	46.7	11.3	13.9	1.5

Table 4
1985 Distribution of Camping Equipment and Powerboat
Percent of Camping Groups

<u>Project</u>	<u>Tent</u>	<u>Pop-up Trailer</u>	<u>Pickup Camper</u>	<u>Travel Trailer</u>	<u>No Camping Equipment</u>	<u>Power- boat</u>
Barkley	26.3	10.7	12.8	30.2	4.1	43.6
Benbrook	31.1	4.7	7.4	20.9	27.5	17.8
Greers Ferry	52.8	9.7	5.4	19.7	5.9	17.8
Hartwell	39.4	62.3	6.5	28.3	0.0	00.0*
McNary	19.8	4.1	12.4	32.0	0.6	3.9
Milford	37.2	7.0	8.4	29.8	2.2	38.6
MS Pool 16	13.7	6.5	6.9	45.7	0.1	11.0
New Hogan	30.7	1.4	11.6	9.4	37.6	21.3
Nolin	58.1	5.6	21.3	5.6	1.8	43.3
Oahe	21.0	7.4	20.0	20.9	2.3	42.9
Ouachita	62.8	12.6	6.1	16.92	0.3	40.8
R. S. Kerr	28.4	3.4	15.4	42.0	0.5	40.4
Shelbyville	42.5	12.1	9.8	19.9	5.3	40.6
Shenango	34.4	12.9	8.9	26.9	3.5	29.3
Somerville	45.3	6.6	5.2	20.0	17.1	34.8
West Point	33.1	7.4	11.4	24.9	0.1	52.9
Studywide	40.3	10.1	9.2	21.3	9.6	30.5

* Hartwell explained that this figure was a keypunching error and that it was not feasible for the contractor to duplicate these keypunching requirements.

and Mississippi River Pool 16 had the most with 45.7 percent (Figure 12). The studywide average was 21.3 percent. Benbrook, Somerville, and New Hogan noted high percentages of visitors with no camping equipment, which the projects indicated was a result of day use visitors paying the campsite use fee and using it to picnic.

1985 Trend Analysis

14. The second and perhaps the most significant purpose for the CRS was to develop a data base for the observation and evaluation of camping trends. After 5 years of data collection (from 1981 through 1985), patterns of camping use are discernible. These data are beneficial to management in making decisions about current operations as well as the future needs of recreation areas.

15. Most of the projects included in the study have remained fairly consistent in the issuance of permits from 1981 through 1985 (Table 4). For example, at Milford Lake, the variation from year to year has been no more than 500 permits totally. The largest increase was observed at Somerville Lake, which reported only 10,436 permits in 1981 but 21,464 in 1985 (Table 5); this increase can be explained by the tremendous growth of nearby Houston and Bryam/College Station and the conversion of a free area to a fee campground.

16. The average number of people in a camping group has declined since 1981. The mean number of campers in a party was 3.6 in 1981 and 3.4 in 1985, a difference of 0.2 persons. The same is true for the overall average (2.4 nights) for the number of nights spent at the recreation area. Table 6 shows the group size and length of stay for the entire CRS in the years involved. The report on the individual areas for 1985 may be found in Appendix A.

17. Noticeable differences were observed in use characteristics for the CRS sample as a whole from 1981 through 1985. There was an overall decline in the number of camping groups that had made previous visits to the project. Eighty percent of the groups reported prior visitation in 1981, but only 57.6 percent were repeaters in 1985 (Table B1). A similar decline (from 89.6 percent to 67.6 percent) was noted in those who indicated the project as their primary destination. These results may have important management implications (e.g., increased need for project information), but reasons for

Table 5
Number of Permits, 1981-1985

Project	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Barkley	7,416	7,937	6,540	7,404	5,939
Benbrook	3,463	5,472	7,511	5,819	9,864
Greers Ferry	25,272	32,054	28,503	29,826	20,210
Hartwell	8,050	10,714	10,741	8,829	8,455
McNary	4,237	4,729	3,318	3,335	3,765
Milford	4,207	4,856	4,062	4,361	4,408
New Hogan	4,410	7,456	7,090	3,426	10,096
Nolin	4,724	3,243	2,414	5,147	5,256
Oahe	7,816	7,493	8,672	8,228	8,086
Ouachita	5,805	9,259	8,878	8,946	8,621
MS Pool 16*	--	--	--	1,317	1,873
Kerr	2,885	2,603	2,115	2,246	3,151
Shelbyville	18,974	20,496	18,206	10,437	18,405
Shenango	5,231	7,241	6,974	7,359	7,618
Somerville	10,436	16,874	18,765	18,531	21,464
West Point	7,278	9,149	11,146	11,542	8,876
Totals	120,204	149,576	144,935	136,753	146,087

* Mississippi River Pool 16 was added to the program in 1984; therefore, data for this project were not available for 1981, 1982, and 1983.

Table 6
Mean Group Size and Length of Stay for Entire CRS
1981-1985

<u>Factor</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
Mean number of people per group	3.60	3.58	3.62	3.40	3.41
Mean length of stay, nights	2.05	2.58	2.58	2.38	2.43

the decline are not explained by the data. However, the number of Golden Age or Access Passports increased from 16.7 percent in 1981 to 21.1 percent in 1985.

18. For all 5 years of the study, trucks have been the favored mode of transportation by camping visitors. In fact, the number of parties using trucks has increased from 40.6 percent in 1981 to 46.7 percent in 1985 (Table B2). The use of cars increased from 37.2 percent to 39.6 percent, whereas motorhome use remained fairly stable, rising only slightly from 12.7 percent in 1981 to 13.9 percent in 1985. Van usage, with a small increase from 9.5 percent (1981) to 11.3 (1985), had an average annual increase of 4.4 percent, over three times greater than the average annual increase for cars (1.6 percent). These increases in the distribution of vehicles were proportional to the additional number of camping parties visiting CRS recreation areas. The figures for the studywide apportionment of vehicles by type are presented in Table B2. Percentages for the individual projects may be found in Figures 5 through 8.

19. The CRS data supported noticeable preferences by senior citizens, not only in the selection of campground locations but also in their predominant use of trucks and motorhomes over other types of vehicles. Other trends involving camping equipment preferred by Golden Age or Access visitors may also be noted. For example, these campers comprised a noticeable percentage of those who preferred trailers to other types of camping facilities. The majority of Golden Age/Access Passport users favored trailers in both 1984 and 1985. Of the 21.5 percent who used this method of camping in 1984, 48.3 percent were senior citizens. The inverse was observed of those who preferred tents. Studywide, the majority of CRS camping parties used tents (41.1 percent in 1984 and 40.3 percent in 1985).

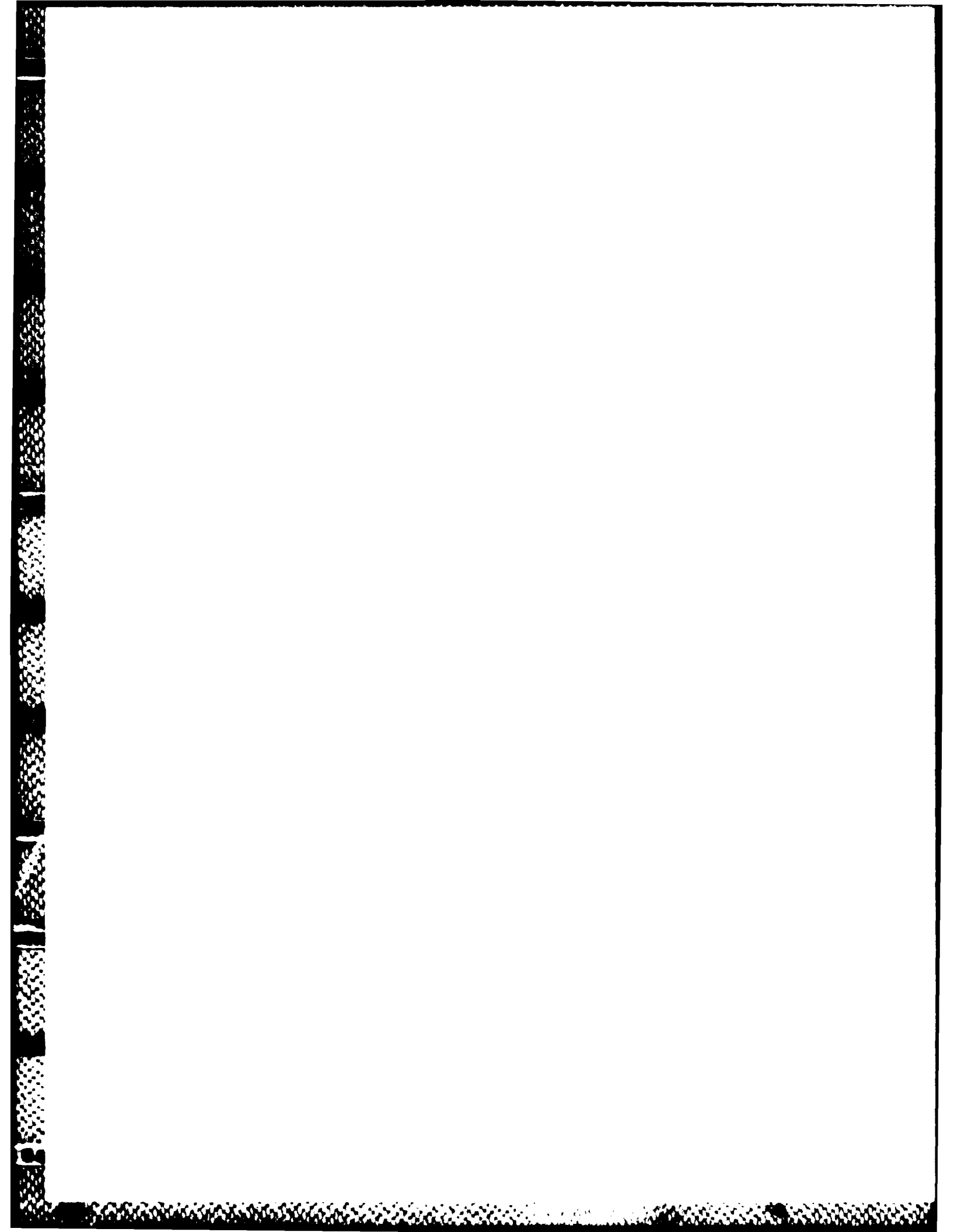
20. The 1985 data indicated that powerboats were still preferred over other types of recreation equipment. The percent of camping groups reporting the use of powerboats ranged from 30.4 percent in 1981 to 30.5 percent in 1985. See Table B3 for the distribution of camping equipment and powerboats from 1981 through 1985 for the entire sample. Percentages for individual projects may be found in Figure 13. Appendix B contains a comparison of the CRS data obtained in 1981 through 1985.

PART III: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

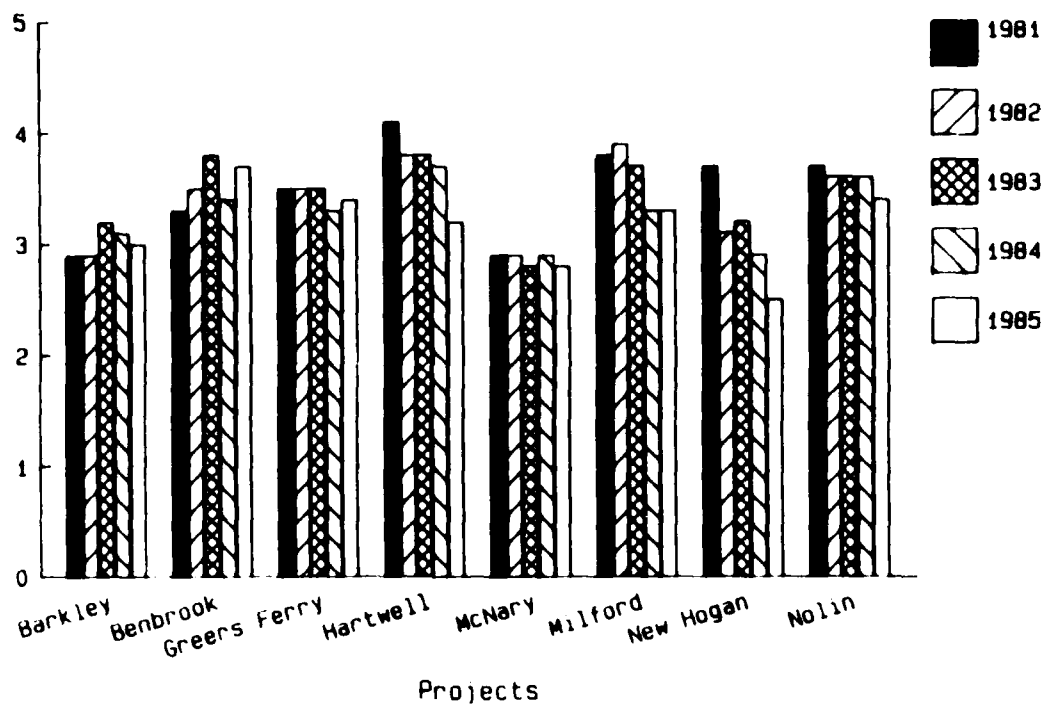
21. Initially the CRS originated for two purposes: first to develop a methodology for the collection of data regarding visitor use characteristics and second to formulate a data base that would provide for trend predictions. The study has been generally successful in achieving both goals. The set of procedures used in the CRS has, for the most part, been efficient and effective, with a minimum of burden on project personnel and visitors.

22. The data base obtained through the CRS provides recreation planners and managers with the type of information needed for making decisions about current and future use of recreation areas. Through the observation and evaluation of visitor characteristics, decisionmakers are able to determine the needs of campers at recreation sites and to plan changes in facilities accordingly. For example, CRS data have been used in several districts to evaluate usage of electric hookups. Trend predictions have helped some districts in developing long-range staffing and scheduling plans, especially during peak recreation seasons. The US Army Engineer District, Little Rock, has used CRS data in the preparation of marketing information, and the staff at Lake Oahe have analyzed zip code data to determine trends related to visitor's county of origin. At Lake Shelbyville, the data were used in the preparation of visitor information brochures.

23. Other applications of CRS data can be made by management, who may find this type of information useful in a number of ways. For example, it may be helpful to investigate the effects that increases in fees will have on visitation at recreation sites. Through the monitoring of visitor characteristics, preferences for campsites and recreation resources can be detected. Based on these observations, decisions can be made about scheduling personnel, modifying existing facilities, or even locating additional facilities. The use of CRS data has been somewhat limited at the present, but more applications of the data will be made in the future as the findings of the CRS become more accessible because of improved technology. The volume of information collected through the CRS has been a limiting factor in the past, but computer storage and analysis have provided less costly and time-consuming methods of handling the data.



Number of People



Number of People

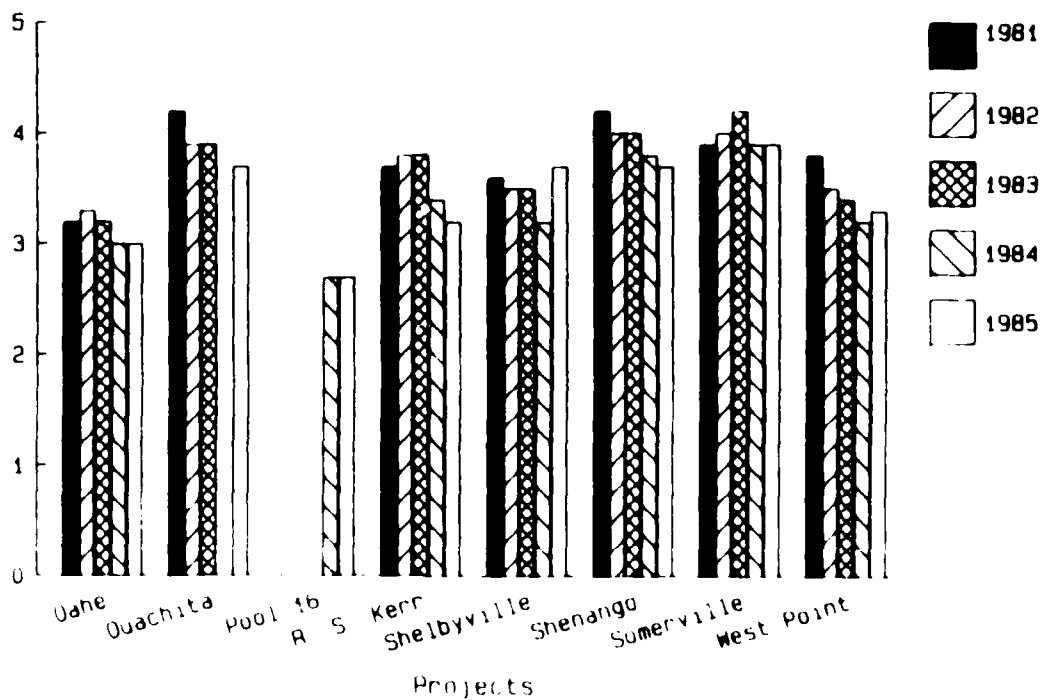
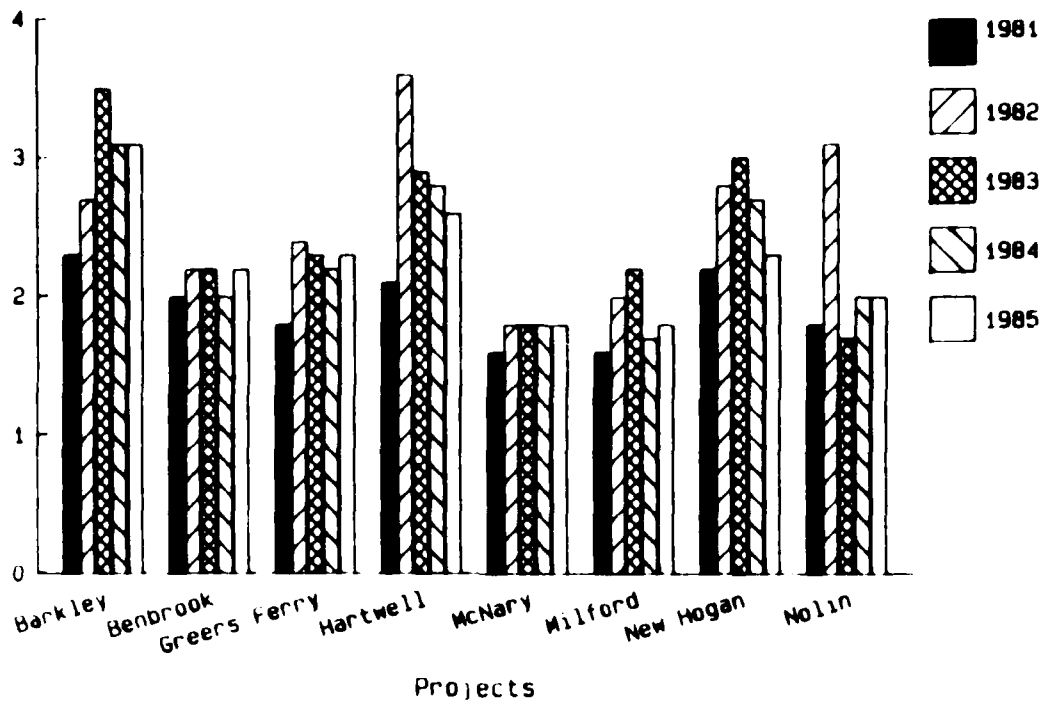


Figure 1. Average number in group, 1981-1985

Nights Paid



Nights Paid

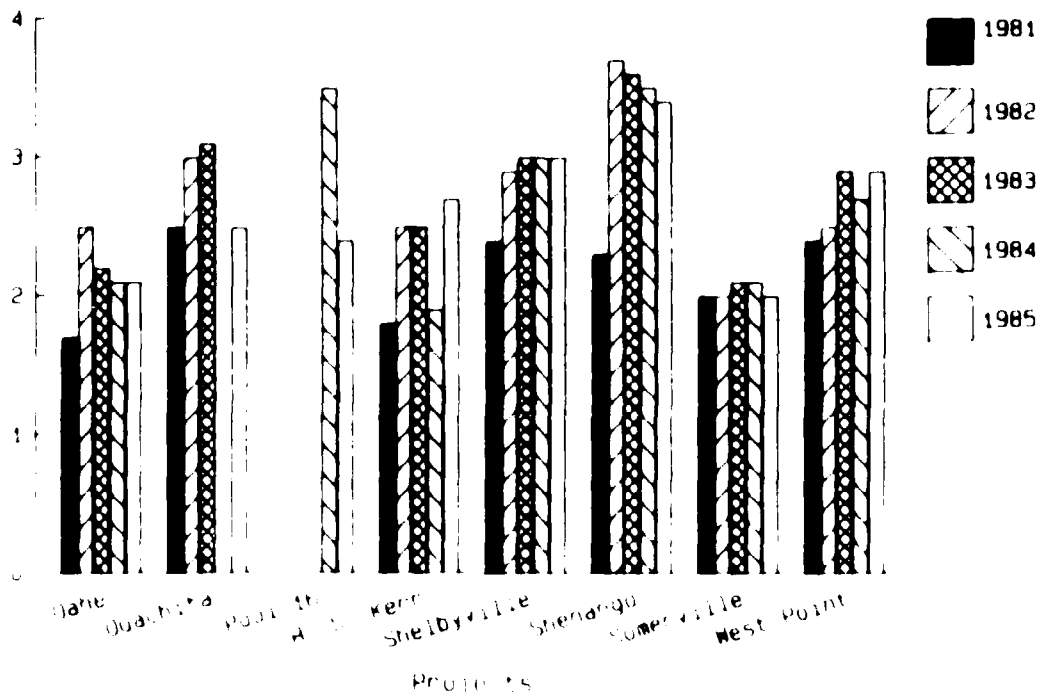
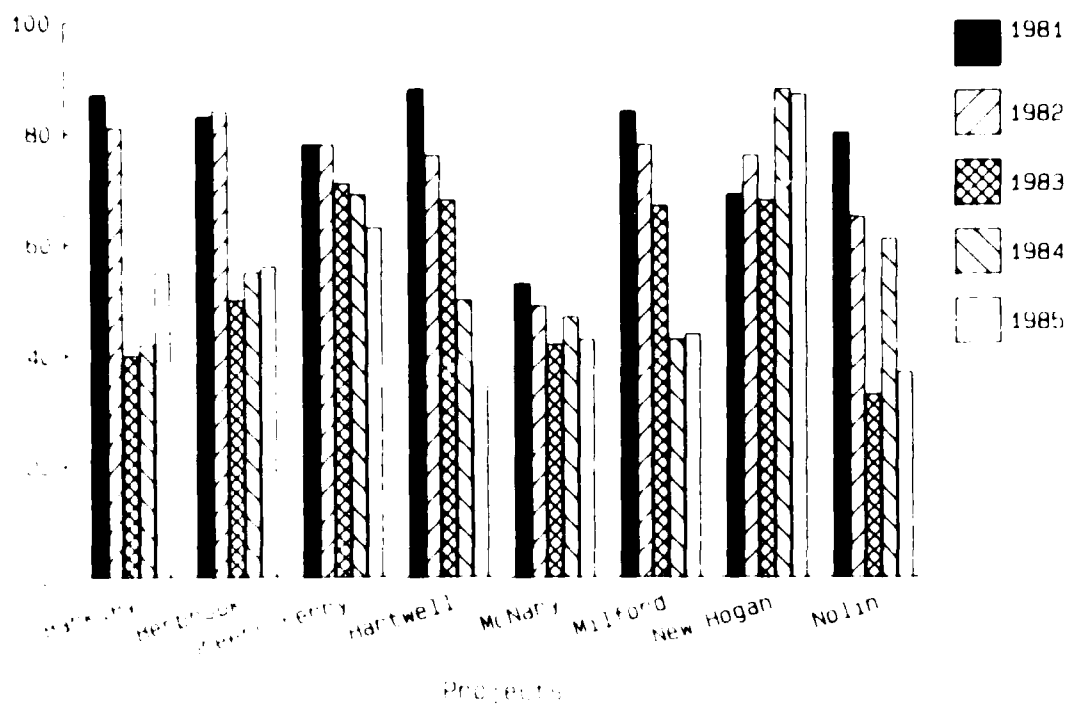


Figure 1. Average length of stay, 1981-1985

Percent of Camping Parties



Percent of Camping Parties

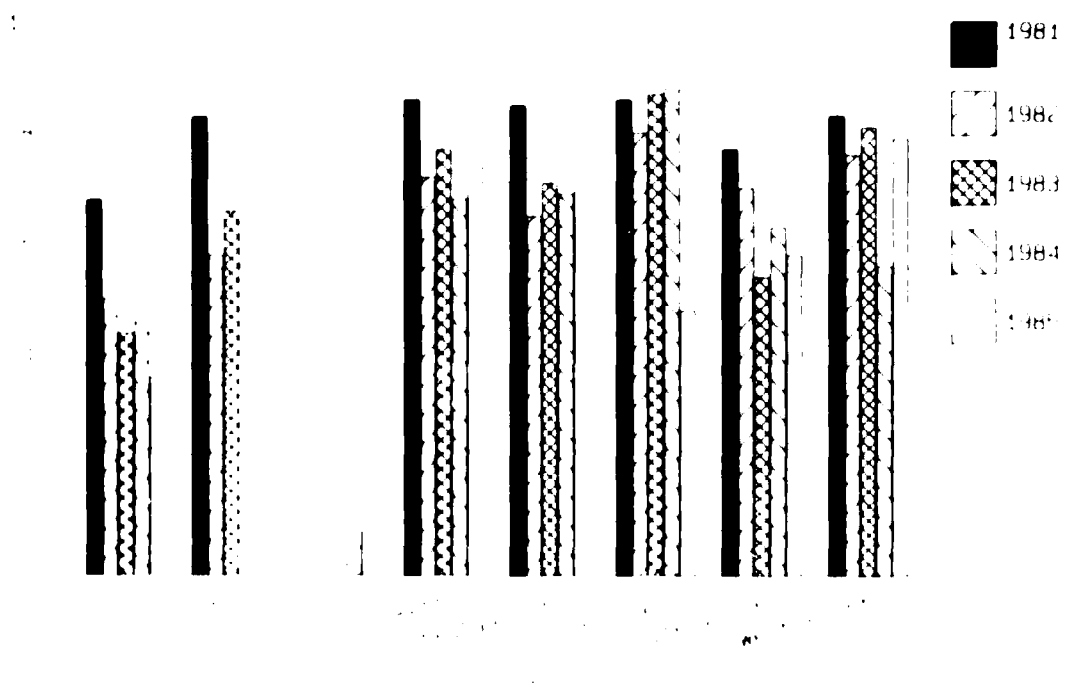
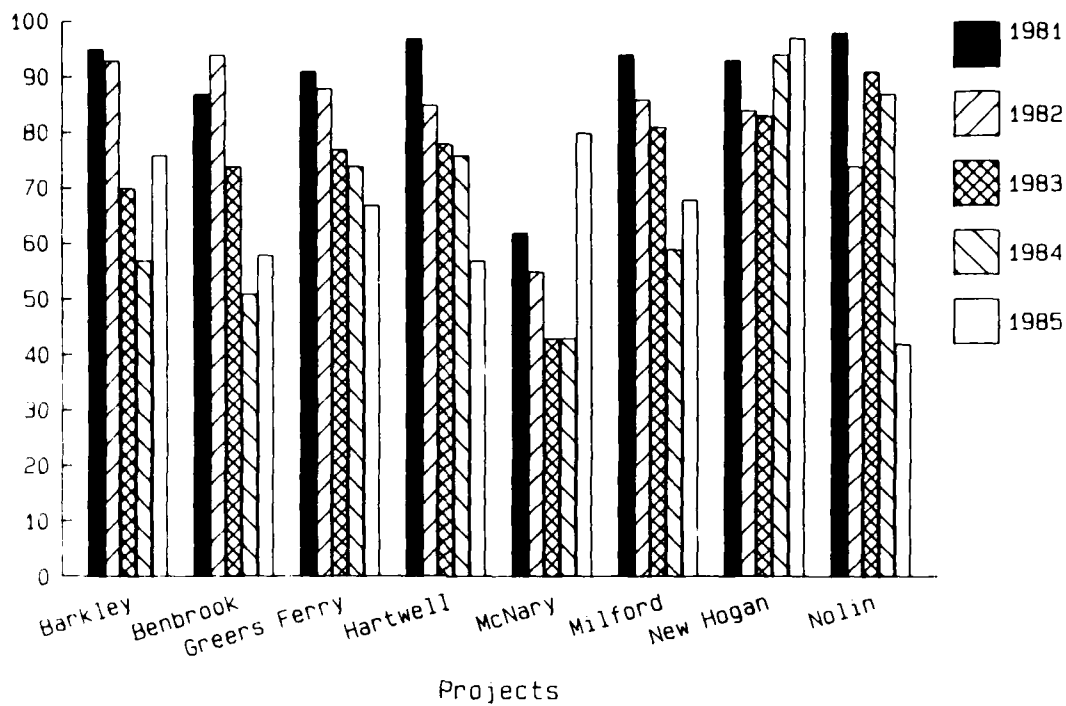


Figure 2. Percent of camping groups with prior permits to project, 1981-1985

Percent of Camping Parties



Percent of Camping Parties

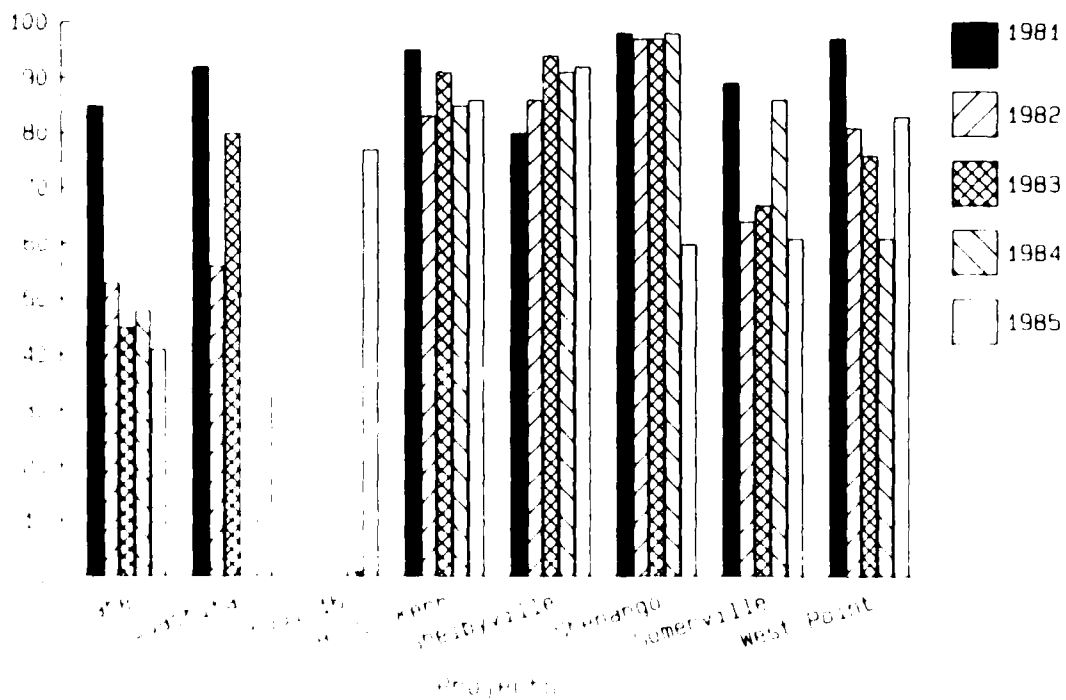
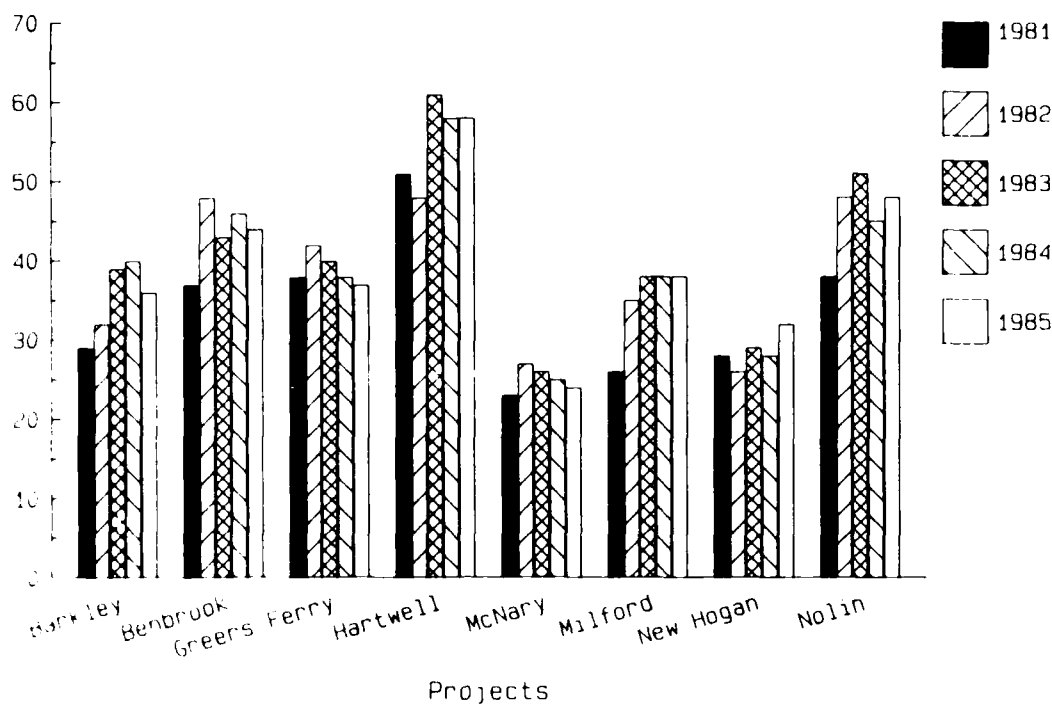


Figure 4. Percent of camping groups with the project as primary destination, 1981-1985

Percent of Camping Parties



Percent of Camping Parties

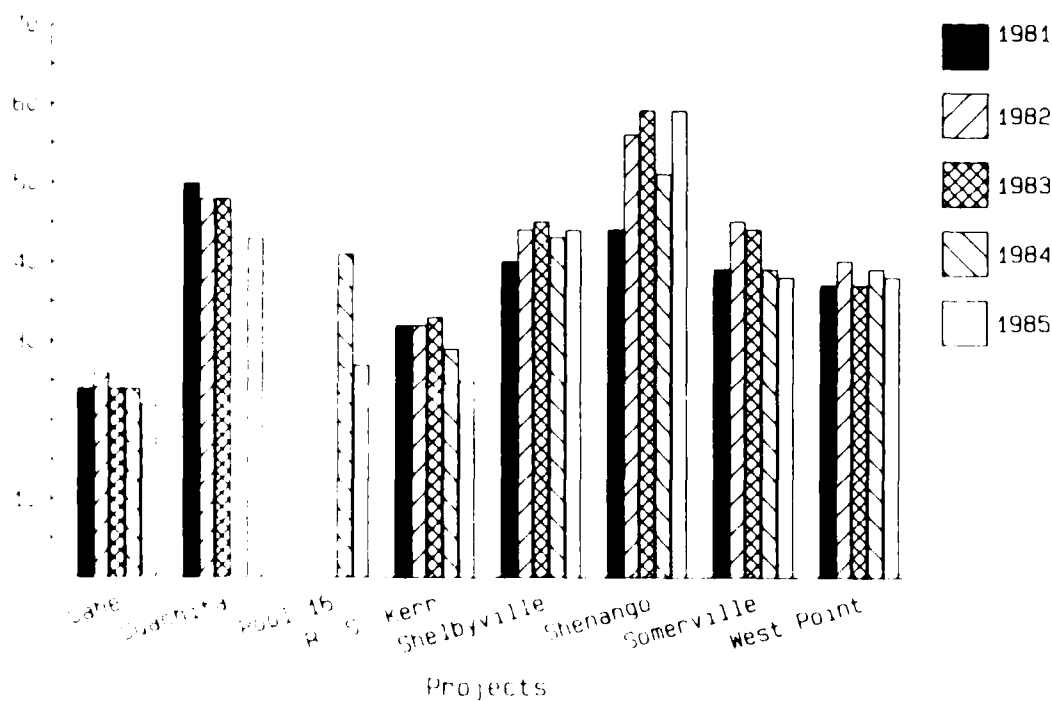
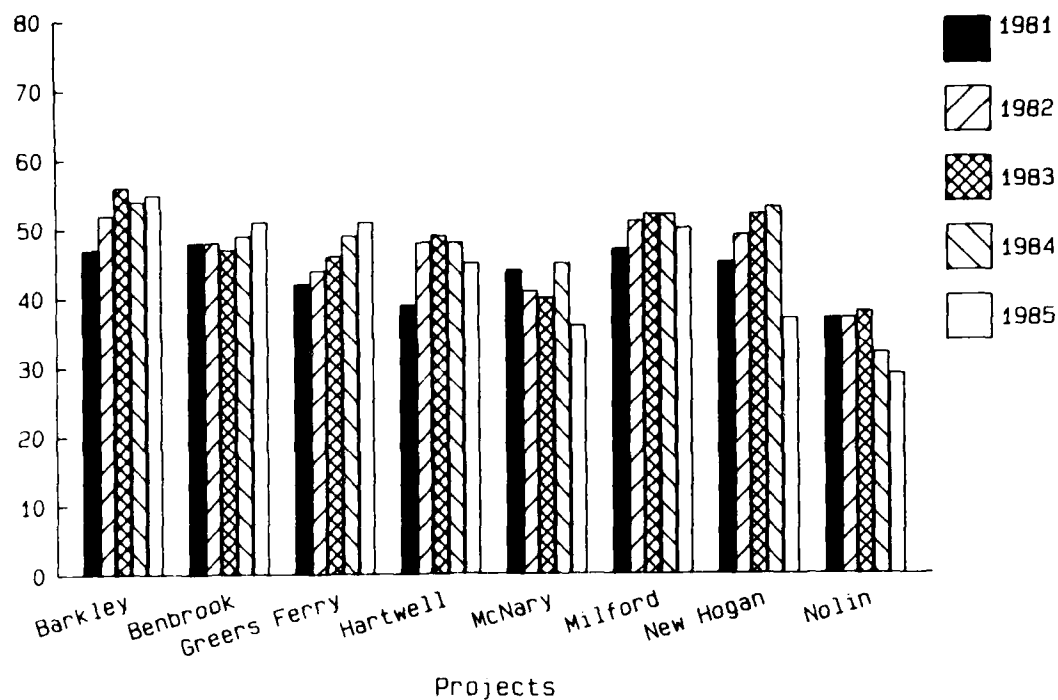


Figure 5. Percent of camping groups with cars, 1981-1985

Percent of Camping Parties



Percent of Camping Parties

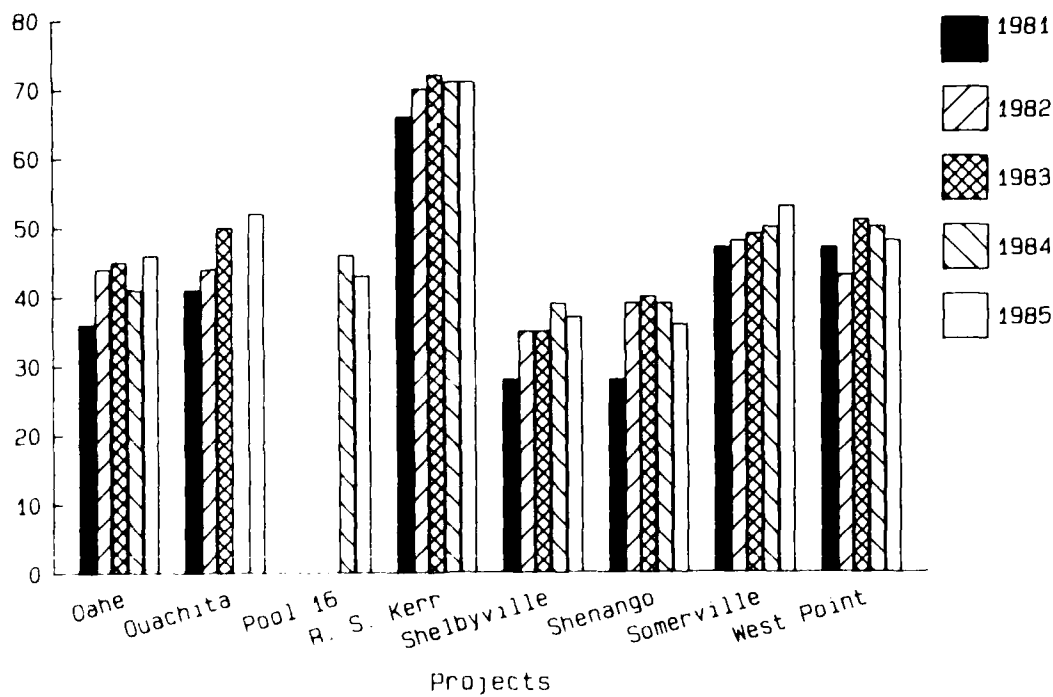
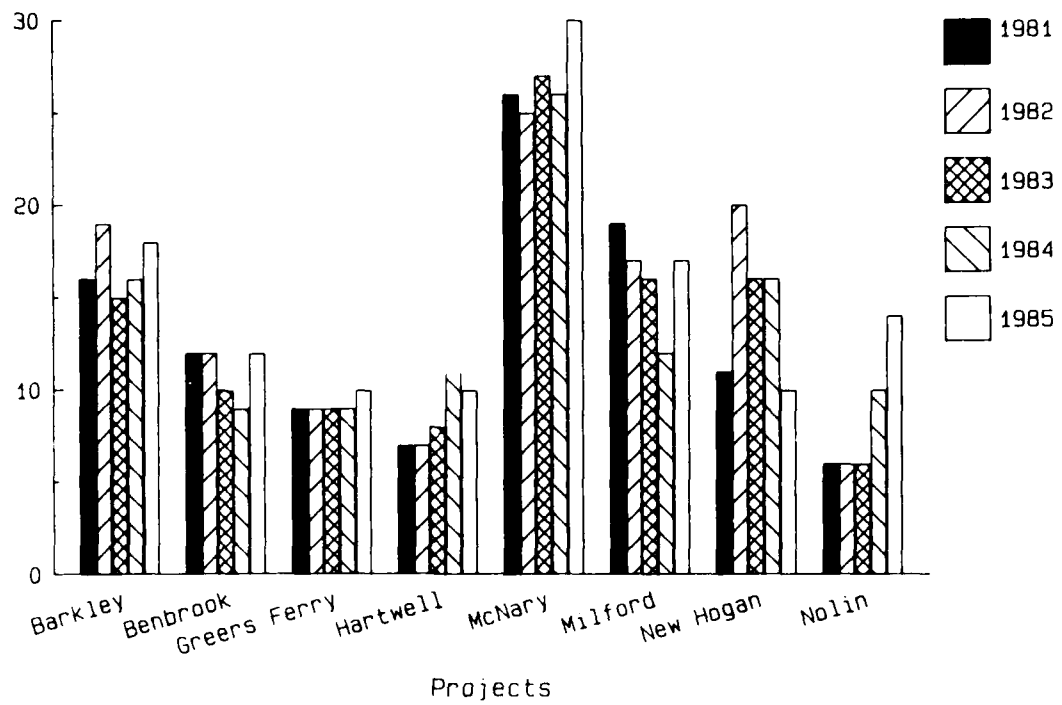


Figure 6. Percent of camping groups with trucks, 1981-1985

Percent of Camping Parties



Percent of Camping Parties

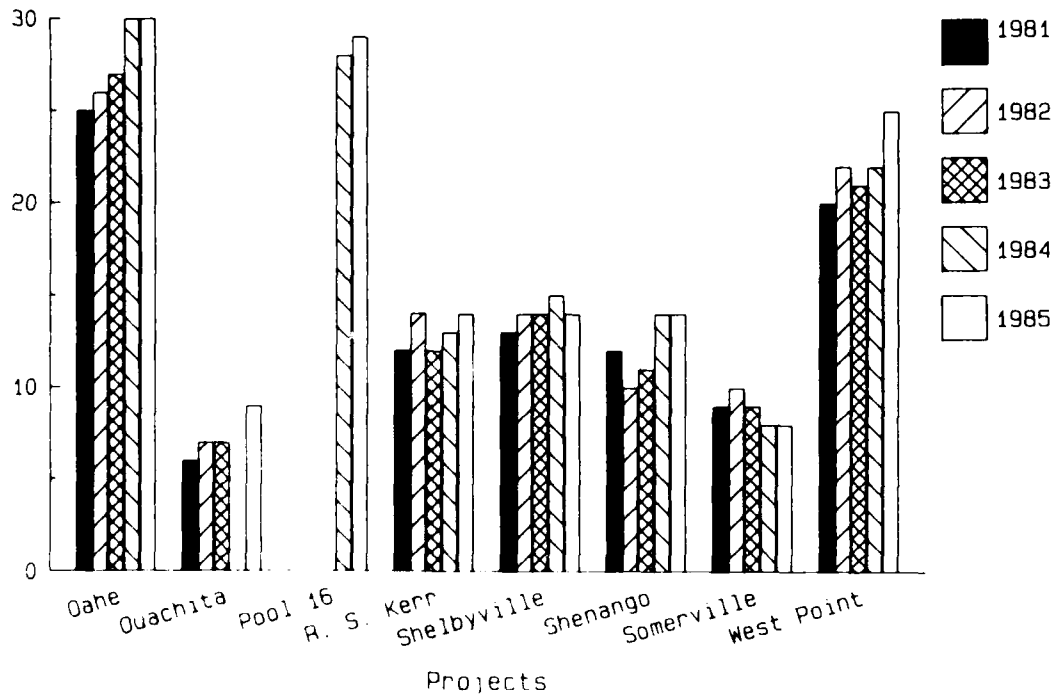


Figure 7. Percent of camping groups with motorhomes, 1981-1985

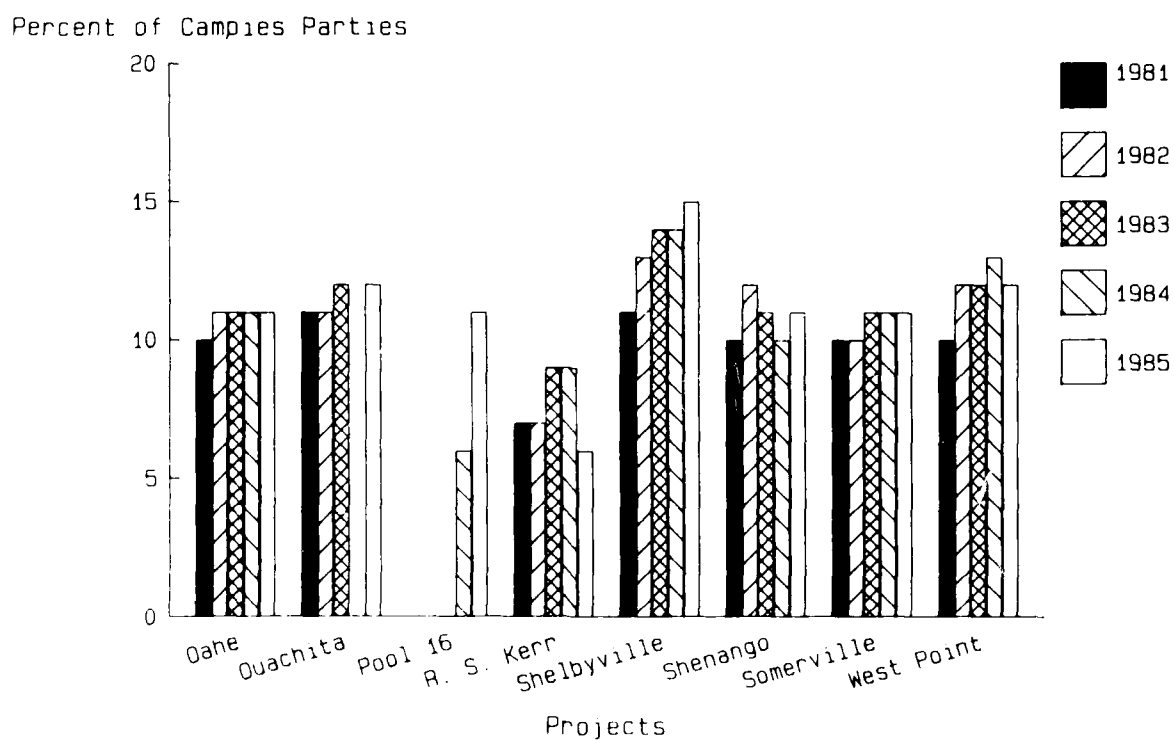
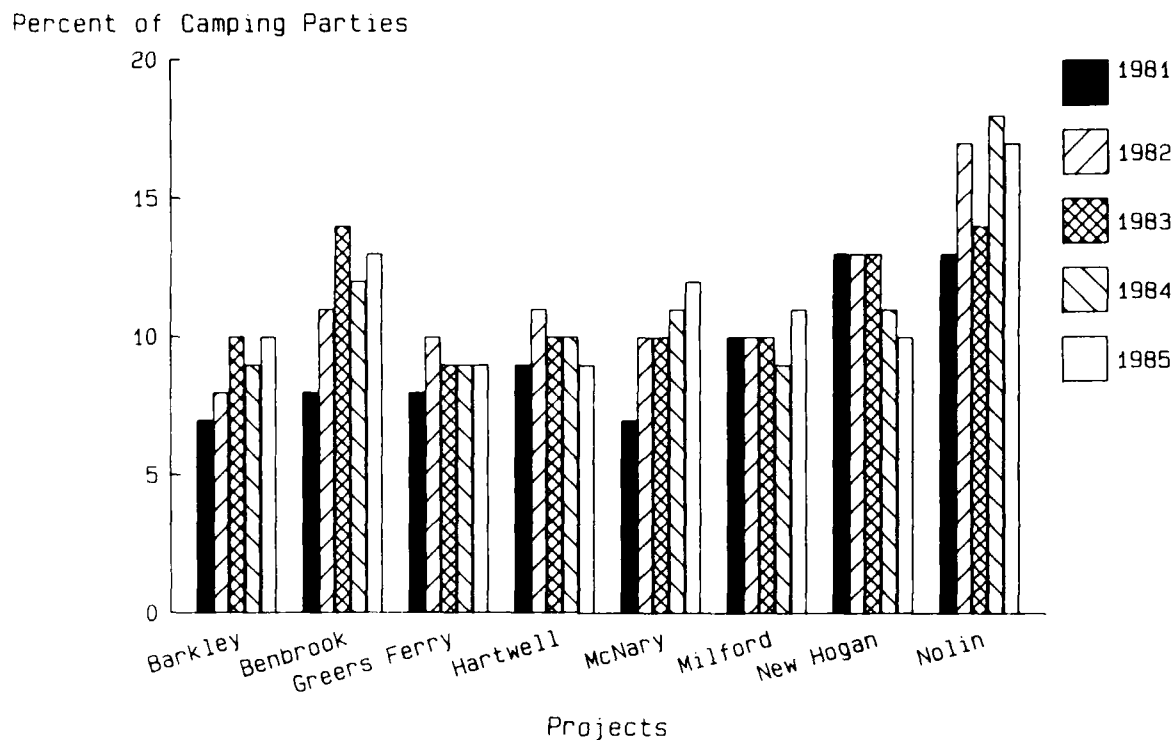
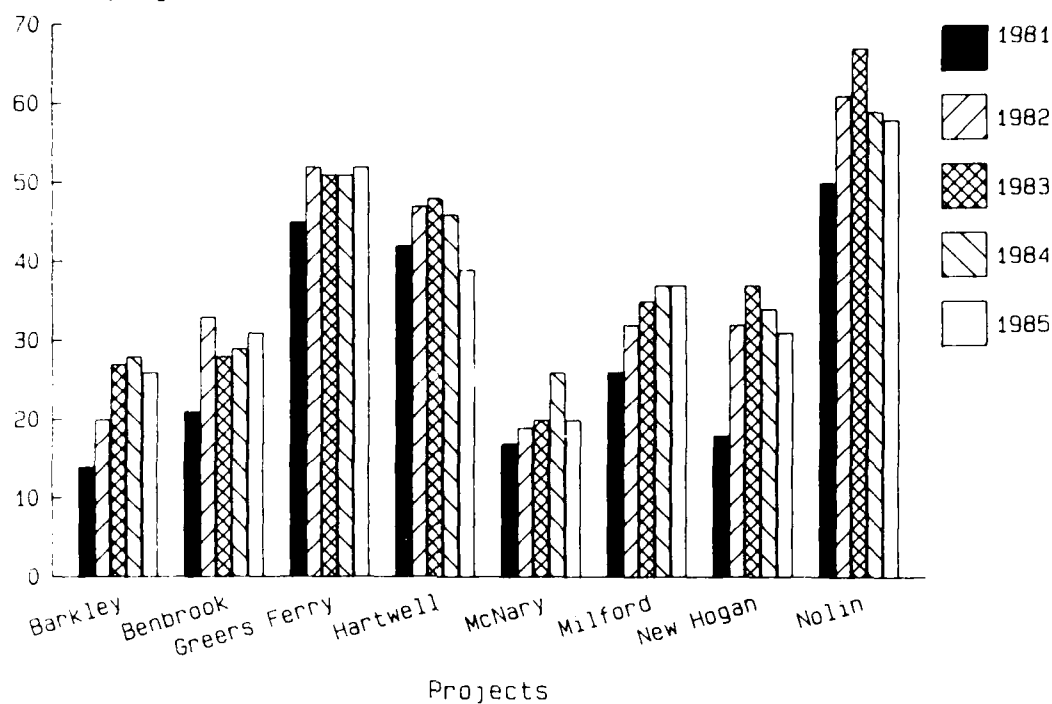


Figure 8. Percent of camping groups with vans, 1981-1985

Percent of Camping Parties



Percent of Camping Parties

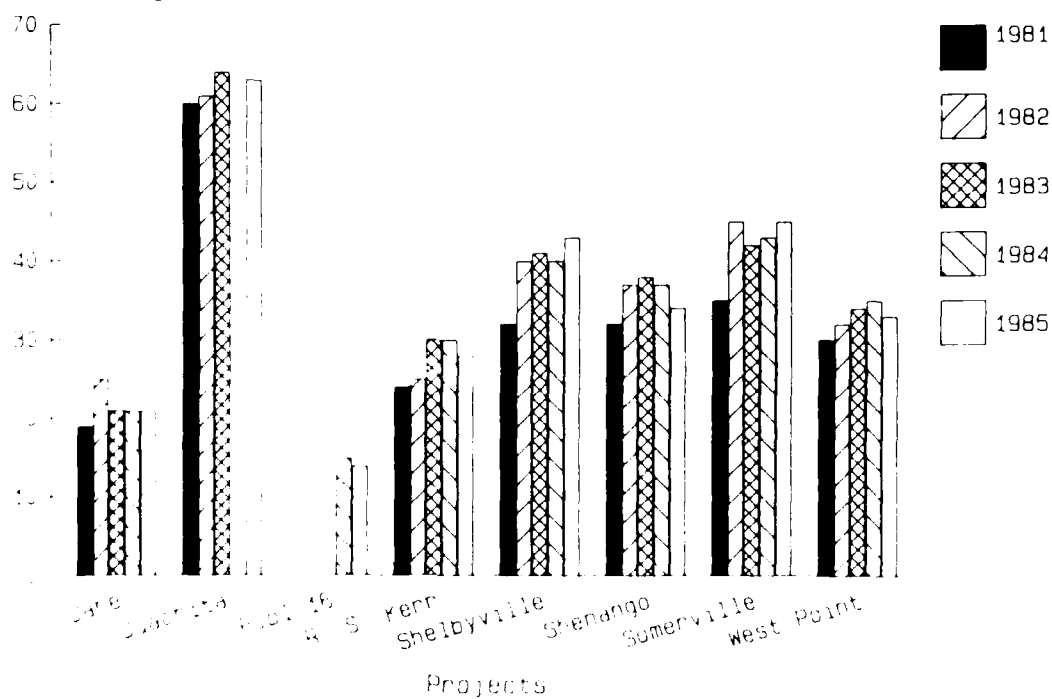


Figure 9. Percent of camping groups using tents, 1981-1985

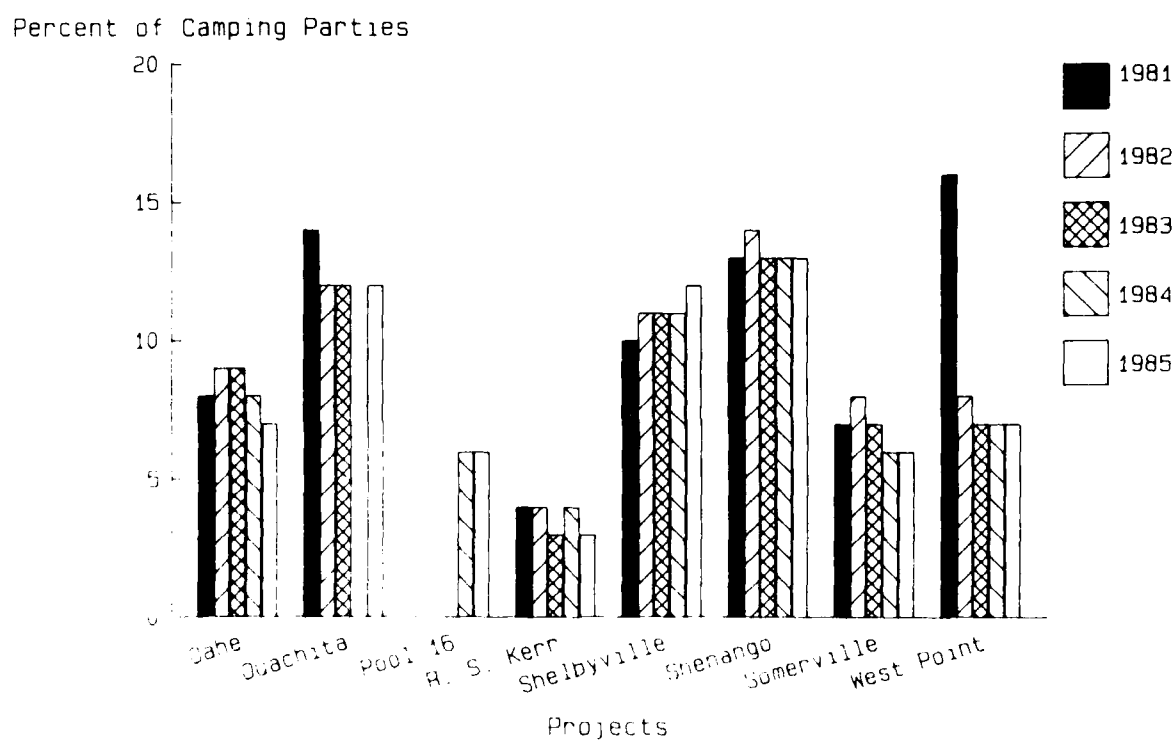
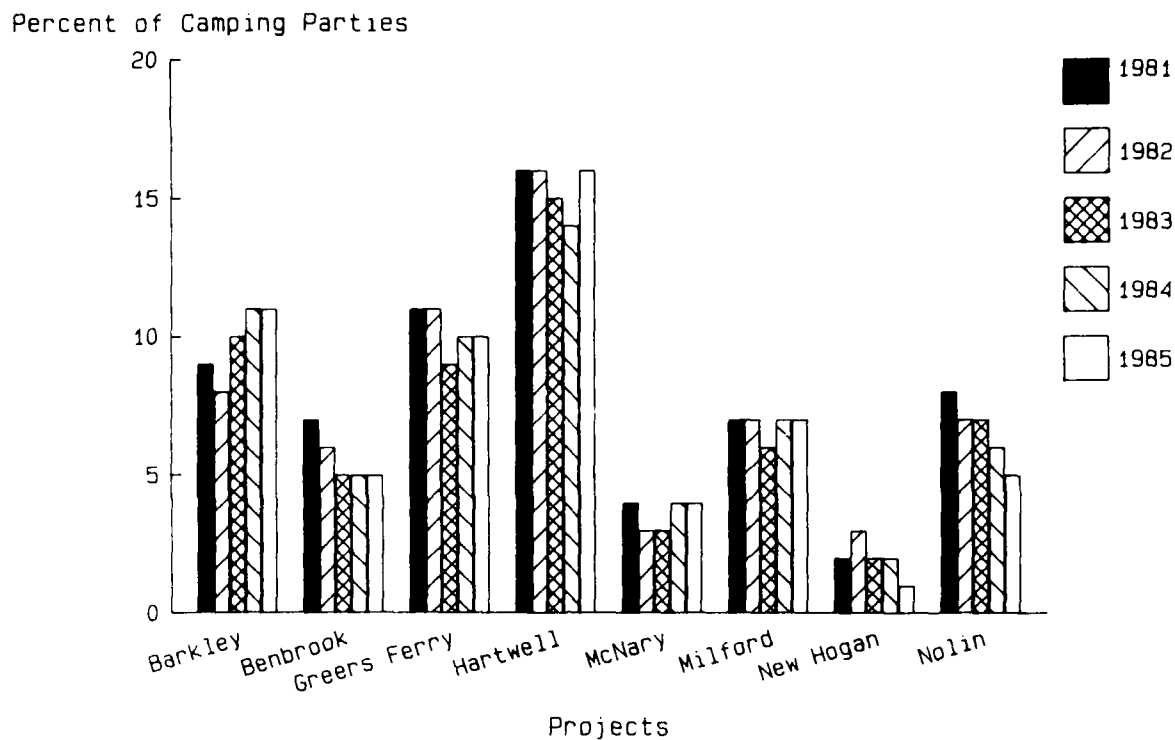


Figure 10. Percent of camping groups with pop-up trailers, 1981-1985

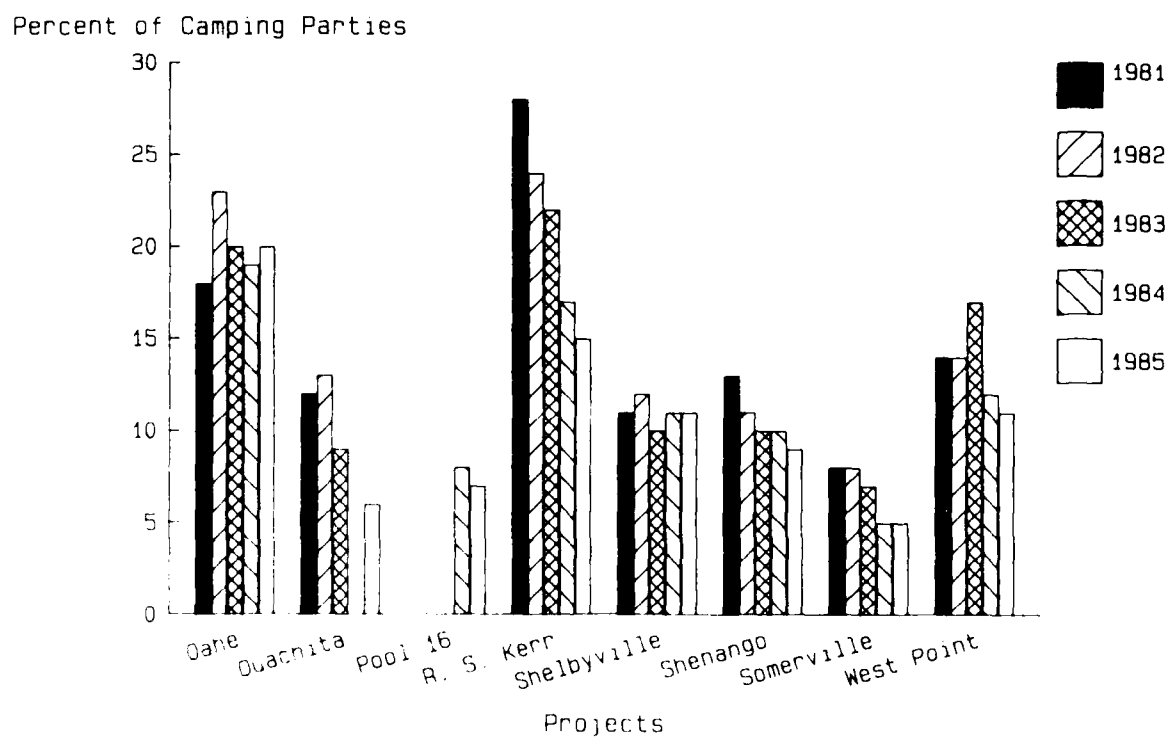
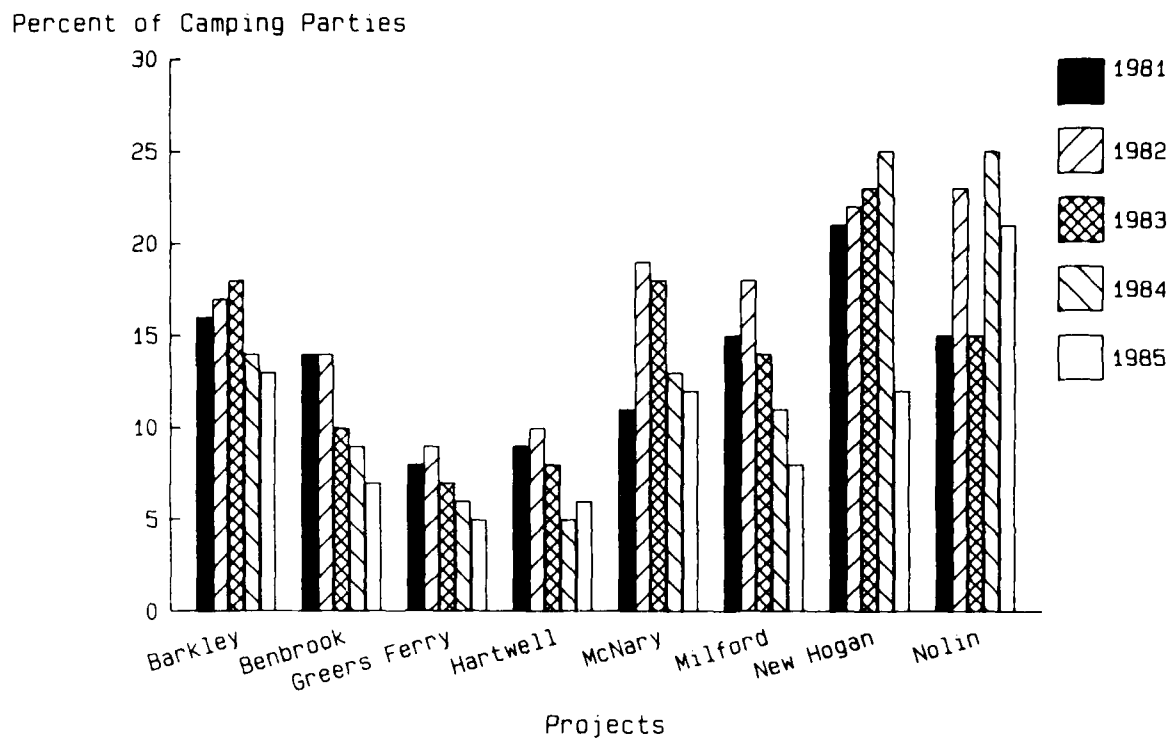
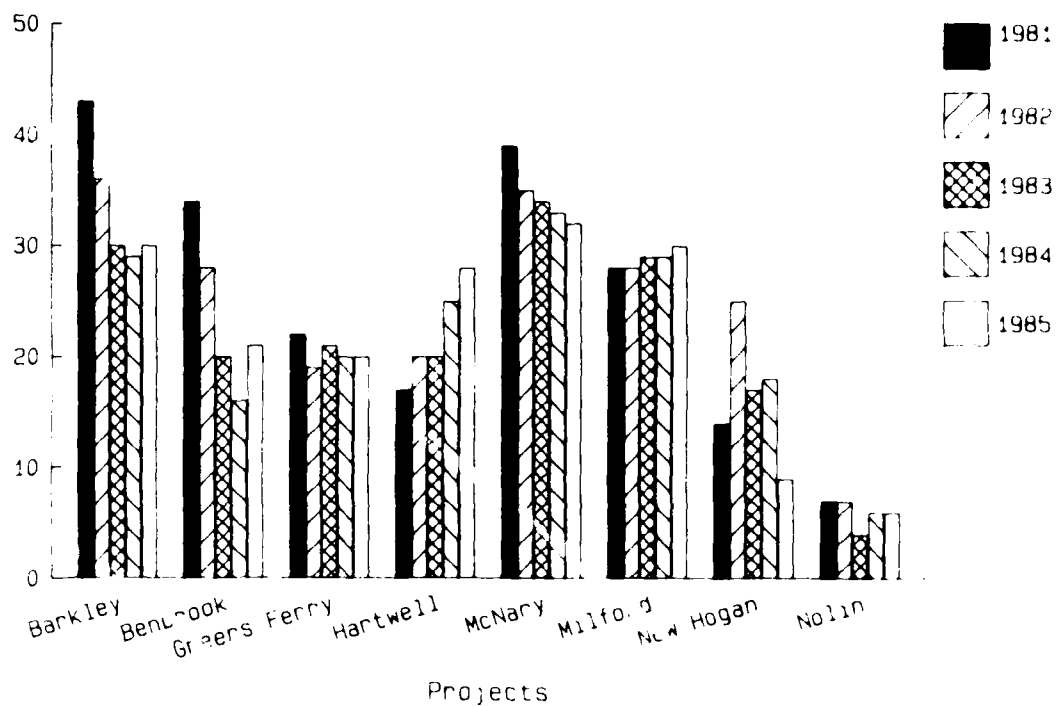


Figure 11. Percent of camping groups with pickup campers, 1981-1985

Percent of Camping Parties



Percent of Camping Parties

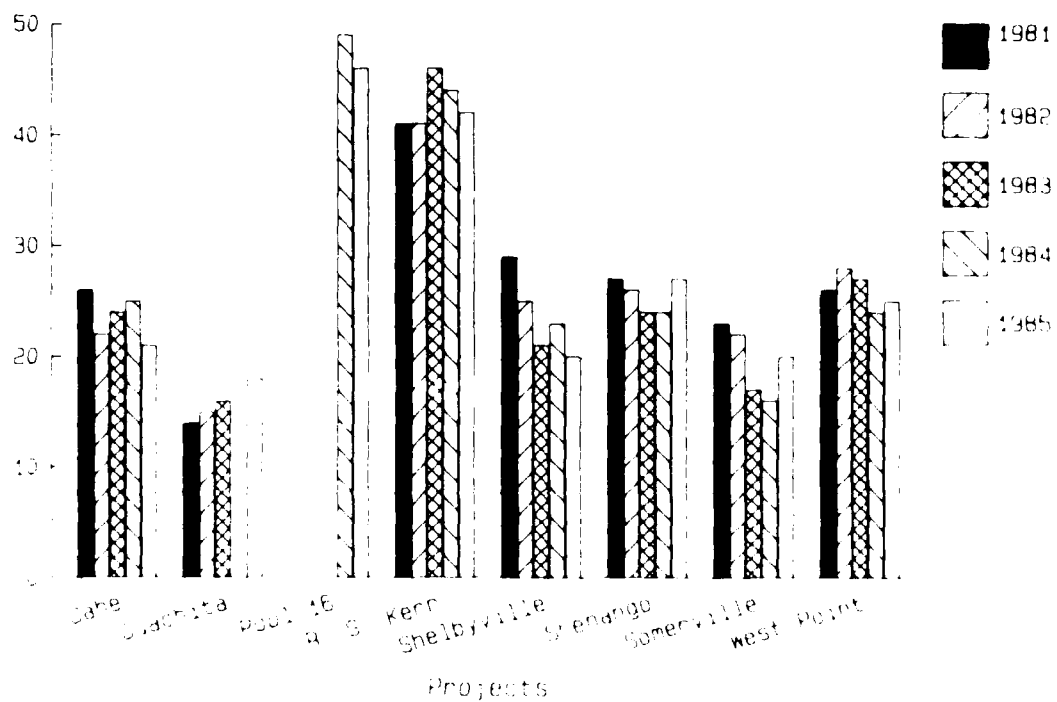


Figure 12. Percent of camping groups with travel trailers, 1981-1985

Percent of Camping Parties

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APPENDIX A: 1985 CAMPGROUND RECEIPT STUDY DATA SUMMARIES FOR
INDIVIDUAL RECREATION AREAS

Table A1
Lake Barkley User Characteristics

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Eureka</u>	<u>Canal</u>	<u>Hurricane Creek</u>	<u>Devils Elbow</u>	<u>Bumpus Mills</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Recreation days	3,820	18,419	11,131	2,400	2,556	38,326
Mean length of stay, nights	2.64	3.57	3.44	2.30	1.83	3.15
Mean number in group	2.98	2.84	3.01	3.35	3.20	2.98
Percent prior visits	4.20	64.90	75.70	73.70	9.30	55.20
Percent primary destination	82.80	67.30	85.40	81.10	77.80	75.98
Percent Golden Passports	43.40	64.60	65.50	16.00	16.20	38.26
Number of camping permits	718	2,584	1,706	423	508	5,939
Number of camping groups	505	1,871	1,101	312	450	4,239

Table A2
Lake Barkley Vehicle and Equipment Type
Percent of Camping Parties

<u>Vehicle and Equipment</u> <u>Type</u>	<u>Fureka</u>	<u>Canal</u>	<u>Hurricane</u> <u>Creek</u>	<u>Devils</u> <u>Elbow</u>	<u>Bumpus</u> <u>Mills</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Vehicle						
Car	32.5	38.0	29.6	44.2	46.8	36.57
Truck	67.1	52.5	58.5	51.3	42.8	54.70
Van	10.1	9.5	10.3	15.7	8.3	10.11
Motorhome	6.7	24.2	17.9	6.4	10.8	17.25
Other	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.43
Camping equipment						
Tent	44.1	13.6	26.3	52.9	41.7	26.33
Pop-up trailer	11.2	9.9	6.2	6.1	27.9	10.24
Pickup camper	18.1	8.5	18.0	16.7	8.6	12.77
Travel trailer	25.0	42.5	26.8	8.9	7.5	30.20
No camping equipment	1.4	2.0	6.1	12.3	5.0	4.06
Recreational equipment						
Powerboat	32.7	34.8	62.0	64.7	33.1	43.64
Sailboat	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.12
Other boat	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.7	0.28
Bicycle	2.0	0.6	5.4	1.0	0.2	2.01
Motorcycle	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.59
Off-road vehicle	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.09
ATV						
Other	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.09

Table A3
Benbrook Lake User Characteristics

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Holiday</u>	<u>Mustang</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Recreation days	28,603	25,938	54,541
Mean length of stay, nights	2.54	1.83	2.19
Mean number in group	3.33	4.07	3.70
Percent prior visits	54.90	57.10	56.00
Percent primary destination	48.90	67.40	58.11
Percent Golden Passports	36.60	13.10	19.72
Number of camping permits	5,248	4,616	9,864
Number of camping groups	3,936	3,877	7,813

Table A4
Benbrook Lake Vehicle and Equipment Type
Percent of Camping Parties

<u>Vehicle and Equipment</u> <u>Type</u>	<u>Holiday</u>	<u>Mustang</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Vehicle			
Car	43.7	45.5	44.59
Truck	50.1	52.8	51.44
Van	13.6	13.0	13.27
Motorhome	13.3	10.8	12.09
Other	0.4	0.5	0.43
Camping equipment			
Tent	25.8	36.5	31.14
Pop-up trailer	4.5	5.0	4.75
Pickup camper	7.8	6.9	7.37
Travel trailer	27.8	14.0	20.95
No camping equipment	24.5	30.6	27.58
Recreational equipment			
Powerboat	15	21.9	17.80
Sailboat	0.1	1.0	0.88
Other boat	0.2	2.1	1.13
Bicycle	2.5	2.1	2.32
Motorcycle	1.0	1.2	1.13
Off-road vehicle (ORV)	0.1	0.2	0.17
Other	0.2	0.8	0.49

Table A5
Greers Ferry Lake User Characteristics

Characteristic	Dam Site	Old Highway 25	Heber Springs	Cove Creek	Shiloh	Narrows	Devils Fork	Sugar Loaf	Van Buren	Choctaw	John F. Kennedy	Totals
Recreation days	33,426	13,853	8,854	2,734	6,666	8,515	9,856	7,675	706	11,004	13,009	116,298
Mean length of stay, nights	1.91	2.31	2.03	1.98	2.22	2.83	2.36	2.29	1.76	2.53	3.14	2.29
Mean number in group	3.57	3.67	3.35	3.68	3.42	3.11	3.57	3.49	3.25	3.22	2.65	3.39
Percent prior visits	25.20	82.50	91.80	79.80	94.60	67.40	82.10	79.70	36.60	64.60	84.60	62.66
Percent primary destination	26.00	98.20	92.90	83.00	96.00	74.60	87.30	95.90	26.80	74.40	82.50	67.30
Percent Golden Passports	13.50	11.00	8.60	12.50	16.20	33.80	20.10	16.20	9.80	40.60	77.10	18.42
Number of camping permits	6,057	2,145	1,629	471	1,116	1,409	1,696	1,224	145	1,840	2,478	20,210
Number of camping groups	4,914	1,619	1,278	376	866	1,000	1,195	985	123	1,378	1,656	15,390

Table A6
Greers Ferry Vehicle and Equipment Type

Vehicle and Equipment Type		Percent of Camping Parties										John F. Kennedy	Totals
		Dam Site	Old Highway 25	Heber Springs	Cove Creek	Shiloh	Narrows	Devils Fork	Sugar Loaf	Van Buren	Choctaw		
Vehicle													
Car		45.4	42.6	42.6	38.9	32.7	29.0	29.4	34.5	39.8	28.0	21.1	36.85
Truck		43.9	53.2	47.9	57.3	57.2	55.6	59.5	55.8	35.8	56.4	53.7	51.10
Van		8.7	7.9	8.2	12.5	8.0	11.4	9.2	8.5	13.0	9.0	7.0	8.73
Motorhome		6.4	3.3	7.4	1.1	6.3	15.2	9.2	11.6	15.4	16.2	21.1	9.63
Other		1.5	1.4	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.5	3.3	1.0	0.8	0.1	2.4	1.30
Camping equipment													
Tent		62.1	60.9	64.5	64.6	51.1	36.0	53.9	55.0	57.9	32.4	24.0	52.80
Pop-up trailer		8.3	9.8	12.1	9.8	9.9	8.3	11.5	10.1	2.5	9.1	12.0	9.68
Pickup camper		4.4	4.4	3.0	8.5	7.5	4.6	7.3	5.4	8.3	6.6	7.2	5.39
Travel trailer		13.5	18.2	13.0	7.2	23.1	27.1	16.0	15.9	2.5	32.4	36.6	19.65
No camping equipment		7.6	5.8	1.1	10.1	3.7	10.1	4.5	5.4	13.2	4.7	3.4	5.87
Recreational equipment													
Powerboat		6.1	24.3	26.1	33.8	15.9	28.4	42.1	27.8	8.1	24.5	2.0	17.75
Sailboat		0.0	0.2	2.2	0.5	1.3	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.35
Other boat		0.3	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.25
Bicycle		0.7	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.7	1.2	2.2	7.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	1.38
Motorcycle		0.7	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.57
Off-road vehicle (ORV)		0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.04
Other		0.1	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.23

Table A7
Hartwell Lake User Characteristics

Characteristic	Watsadlers	River Georgia	Crescent	Springfield	Transient Group	Glen Ferry Park	Milltown	Chandlers Ferry	Paynes Creek	Asbury	Oconee Point	Twin Lakes	Conerass Park	Totals
Recreation days	8,818	105	4	2,262	324	98	2,983	0	2,598	1,088	2,982	14,254	5,283	40,799
Mean length of stay, nights	2.93	1.26	1.33	2.24	1.87	1.33	2.28	1.00	2.03	1.87	2.48	2.90	2.59	2.63
Mean number in group	2.89	3.35	2.00	4.20	13.85	4.50	3.55	0.00	3.33	3.08	3.41	3.17	3.08	3.24
Percent prior visits	43.10	43.50	0.00	61.70	87.50	0.00	68.20	0.00	54.80	29.80	33.10	33.70	13.90	38.32
Percent primary destination	54.20	60.90	0.00	68.20	87.50	0.00	59.30	100.00	64.10	10.00	64.30	61.80	52.40	56.95
Percent Golden Passports	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Number of camping permits	1,934	27	3	522	16	18	592	2	609	338	646	2,560	1,188	8,455
Number of camping groups	1,442	23	3	447	16	18	487	2	515	309	504	2,080	1,043	6,889

Table A8
Hartwell Lake Vehicle and Equipment Type
Percent of Camping Parties

Vehicle and Equipment Type	Hartsadlers	River Georgia	Crescent	Springfield	Transient Group	Glen Ferry Park	Milltown	Chandlers Ferry	Paynes Creek	Asbury	Oconee Point	Twin Lakes	Conerass Park	Totals
Vehicle														
Car	49.2	60.9	100.00	72.2	80.0	50.0	58.6	0.0	58.7	68.3	65.4	56.5	59.8	58.31
Truck	50.7	47.8	100.00	34.3	60.6	50.0	55.1	0.0	41.6	35.5	35.1	44.7	44.9	44.65
Van	10.5	13.0	0.00	8.8	0.0	0.0	6.2	0.0	10.7	6.5	9.7	9.9	5.0	8.78
Motorhome	17.6	0.0	0.00	1.3	20.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	8.6	1.7	2.2	12.5	7.7	9.62
Other	0.3	8.7	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	2.2	1.5	0.8	0.89
Camping equipment														
Tent	14.6	66.7	0.00	86.7	100.0	85.7	78.9	0.0	47.1	77.8	78.6	34.5	27.7	39.39
Pop-up trailer	86.5	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.7	0.0	0.0	65.3	87.3	62.25
Pickup camper	4.5	22.2	100.00	5.1	16.7	0.0	5.2	0.0	7.3	8.5	13.9	7.0	4.7	6.46
Travel trailer	44.4	11.1	0.00	6.3	33.3	14.3	9.2	0.0	16.0	11.8	6.3	31.8	29.4	28.27
No camping equipment	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00
Recreational equipment														
Powerboat	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00
Sailboat	14.1	4.3	0.00	24.2	37.5	44.4	40.0	0.0	35.7	25.9	27.0	20.3	18.5	22.31
Other boat	6.5	4.3	0.00	7.6	0.0	0.0	4.3	0.0	4.3	1.9	3.8	0.8	1.3	3.31
Bicycle	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00
Motorcycle	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00
Off-road vehicle (ORV)	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00
Other	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00

Table A9
McNary Lake User Characteristics

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Hood Park</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Recreation days	14,763	14,763
Mean length of stay, nights	1.83	1.83
Mean number in group	2.76	2.76
Percent prior visits	43.00	43.00
Percent primary destination	80.40	80.40
Percent Golden Passports	51.30	51.30
Number of camping permits	3,765	3,765
Number of camping groups	3,014	3,014

Table A10
McNary Lake Vehicle and Equipment Type
Percent of Camping Parties

<u>Vehicle and Equipment Type</u>	<u>Hood Park</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Vehicle		
Car	24.1	24.1
Truck	35.7	35.7
Van	11.8	11.8
Motorhome	34.2	34.2
Other	0.3	0.3
Camping equipment		
Tent	19.8	19.8
Pop-up trailer	4.1	4.1
Pickup camper	12.4	12.4
Travel trailer	32.0	32.0
No camping equipment	0.6	0.6
Recreational equipment		
Powerboat	3.9	3.9
Sailboat	0.1	0.1
Other boat	0.2	0.2
Bicycle	0.7	0.7
Motorcycle	0.5	0.5
Off-road vehicle (ORV)	0.1	0.1
Other	0.1	0.1

Table A11
Milford Lake User Characteristics

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Curtis Creek</u>	<u>Farnum Creek</u>	<u>Rolling Hills</u>	<u>School Creek</u>	<u>Timber Creek</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Recreation days	7,604	2,906	8,520	1,680	4,724	25,434
Mean length of stay, nights	2.10	1.71	1.88	1.58	1.45	1.79
Mean number in group	3.50	3.11	3.19	3.43	3.31	3.30
Percent prior visits	12.90	5.20	65.40	16.50	76.10	43.98
Percent primary destination	15.70	98.00	95.60	18.10	82.40	68.03
Percent Golden Passports	19.20	10.80	21.50	8.10	10.60	15.86
Number of camping permits	1,090	557	1,448	329	984	4,408
Number of camping groups	1,039	553	1,441	321	984	4,338

Table A12
Milford Lake Vehicle and Equipment Type
Percent of Camping Parties

<u>Vehicle and Equipment Type</u>	<u>Curtis Creek</u>	<u>Farnum Creek</u>	<u>Rolling Hills</u>	<u>School Creek</u>	<u>Timber Creek</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Vehicle						
Car	42.7	41.8	39.7	21.8	35.2	38.27
Truck	52.9	51.4	43.6	52.6	56.5	50.50
Van	11.4	10.0	11.8	15.9	9.4	11.23
Motorhome	16.9	13.9	25.3	20.6	7.6	17.39
Other	2.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	0.88
Camping equipment						
Tent	34.5	45.6	29.9	41.3	44.7	37.23
Pop-up trailer	7.6	6.3	6.4	5.1	8.0	6.99
Pickup camper	7.2	13.5	6.6	11.6	8.3	8.35
Travel trailer	31.2	22.7	32.1	22.9	30.9	29.79
No camping equipment	5.6	0.2	0.2	1.0	2.9	2.23
Recreational equipment						
Powerboat	48.6	44.1	34.1	41.7	30.7	38.64
Sailboat	1.3	0.4	1.4	0.3	0.4	0.92
Other boat	3.6	0.2	0.7	0.6	1.2	1.43
Bicycle	1.1	0.0	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.62
Motorcycle	3.1	0.4	0.9	2.5	2.0	1.73
Off-road vehicle (ORV)	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.14
Other	25.7	0.5	0.0	1.2	2.1	6.80

Table A13
New Hogan Lake User Characteristics

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Acorn Camp</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Recreation days	49,521	49,521
Mean length of stay, nights	2.33	2.33
Mean number in group	2.49	2.49
Percent prior visits	87.60	87.60
Percent primary destination	97.60	97.60
Percent Golden Passports	21.40	21.40
Number of camping permits	10,096	10,096
Number of camping groups	8,575	8,575

Table A14
New Hogan Lake Vehicle and Equipment Type
Percent of Camping Parties

<u>Vehicle and Equipment Type</u>	<u>Acorn Camp</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Vehicle		
Car	32.7	32.7
Truck	37.4	37.4
Van	10.3	10.3
Motorhome	10.3	10.3
Other	8.8	8.8
Camping equipment		
Tent	30.7	30.7
Pop-up trailer	1.4	1.4
Pickup camper	11.6	11.6
Travel trailer	9.4	9.4
No camping equipment	37.6	37.6
Recreational equipment		
Powerboat	21.3	21.3
Sailboat	0.3	0.3
Other boat	0.6	0.6
Bicycle	0.2	0.2
Motorcycle	0.1	0.1
Off-road vehicle (ORV)	0.0	0.0
Other	0.1	0.1

Table A15
Nolin Lake User Characteristics

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Dog Creek</u>	<u>Wax</u>	<u>Moutardier</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Recreation days	5,897	6,940	16,060	28,897
Mean length of stay, nights	1.76	1.97	2.08	1.99
Mean number in group	3.69	3.20	3.48	3.43
Percent prior visits	80.40	57.70	10.60	37.52
Percent primary destination	79.40	97.10	0.10	42.06
Percent Golden Passports	0.00	10.70	3.90	3.96
Number of camping permits	1,057	1,467	2,732	5,256
Number of camping groups	898	1,114	2,263	4,275

Table A16
Nolin Lake Vehicle and Equipment Type
Percent of Camping Parties

<u>Vehicle and Equipment Type</u>	<u>Dog Creek</u>	<u>Wax</u>	<u>Moutardier</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Vehicle				
Car	49.7	40.6	51.5	47.60
Truck	31.8	42.8	18.7	29.14
Van	14.3	14.9	19.1	16.78
Motorhome	12.5	12.0	16.2	14.07
Other	0.2	0.9	0.8	0.73
Camping equipment				
Tent	56.6	57.7	58.8	58.12
Pop-up trailer	2.2	5.6	6.6	5.60
Pickup camper	28.0	14.7	22.8	21.33
Travel trailer	2.2	6.2	6.3	5.62
No camping equipment	0.0	6.2	0.0	1.78
Recreational equipment				
Powerboat	33.3	48.2	44.9	43.30
Sailboat	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.09
Other boat	0.1	1.1	0.4	0.54
Bicycle	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.02
Motorcycle	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.02
Off-road vehicle (ORV)	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.02
Other	1.0	0.5	0.2	0.47

Table A17
Lake Oahe User Characteristics

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Downstream South</u>	<u>Downstream North</u>	<u>Indian Creek</u>	<u>Indian Memorial</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Recreation days	4,226	20,608	10,121	964	35,919
Mean length of stay, nights	1.71	2.11	2.45	2.23	2.14
Mean number in group	3.12	2.97	2.98	2.87	2.99
Percent prior visits	42.90	25.50	56.80	65.60	36.28
Percent primary destination	58.80	28.00	59.60	73.40	40.84
Percent Golden Passports	28.60	50.30	40.40	44.80	33.01
Number of camping permits	1,090	4,831	1,956	209	8,086
Number of camping groups	828	3,579	1,396	154	5,957

Table A18
Lake Oahe Vehicle and Equipment Type
Percent of Camping Parties

<u>Vehicle and Equipment Type</u>	<u>Downstream South</u>	<u>Downstream North</u>	<u>Indian Creek</u>	<u>Indian Memorial</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Vehicle					
Car	30.7	22.8	16.8	15.0	22.07
Truck	34.4	48.3	45.4	52.9	46.07
Van	14.3	10.2	9.8	10.5	10.59
Motorhome	24.7	30.4	35.7	29.4	31.00
Other	1.2	0.2	2.5	1.3	1.01
Camping equipment					
Tent	36.2	20.0	16.1	13.3	21.03
Pop-up trailer	9.9	8.3	4.7	1.3	7.41
Pickup camper	20.1	18.6	21.8	33.5	20.01
Travel trailer	14.2	22.8	19.9	21.3	20.85
No camping equipment	0.4	0.4	7.1	5.3	2.25
Recreational equipment					
Powerboat	24.9	41.0	57.0	57.1	42.94
Sailboat	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.10
Other boat	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.6	0.20
Bicycle	0.0	2.7	1.3	2.6	2.01
Motorcycle	1.3	0.9	0.6	0.0	0.86
Off-road vehicle (ORV)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.02
Other	0.5	0.2	25.8	18.8	6.70

Table A19
Lake Ouachita User Characteristics

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Denby Point</u>	<u>Tompkins Bend</u>	<u>Joplin</u>	<u>Crystal Springs</u>	<u>Brady Mountain</u>	<u>Cedar Fourche</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Recreation days	16,901	9,989	10,026	11,345	20,164	9	68,434
Mean length of stay, nights	2.74	3.29	2.72	2.07	2.11	3.0	2.46
Mean number in group	3.55	3.76	3.76	3.82	3.81	3.0	3.74
Percent prior visits	23.60	76.10	82.70	23.30	6.70	0.0	31.31
Percent primary destination	26.80	91.50	84.80	11.30	6.40	0.0	31.66
Percent Golden Passports	35.00	20.40	10.00	9.10	9.20	0.0	14.43
Number of camping permits	1,995	1,173	1,300	1,570	2,582	1	8,621
Number of camping groups	1,793	791	994	1,389	2,502	1	7,470

Table A20
Lake Ouachita Vehicle and Equipment Type
Percent of Camping Parties

<u>Vehicle and Equipment Type</u>	<u>Denby Point</u>	<u>Tompkins Bend</u>	<u>Joplin</u>	<u>Crystal Springs</u>	<u>Brady Mountain</u>	<u>Cedar Fourche</u>	<u>Total</u>
Vehicle							
Car	35.0	38.8	45.6	52.1	44.3	0.0	43.21
Truck	61.9	59.2	52.1	49.7	44.3	100.0	52.07
Van	10.0	12.1	12.1	11.8	12.9	0.0	11.83
Motorhome	18.7	5.9	4.8	3.6	5.6	0.0	8.19
Other	0.2	1.7	2.3	0.7	1.2	0.0	1.06
Camping equipment							
Tent	31.4	61.4	77.3	77.0	72.1	0.0	62.82
Pop-up trailer	12.6	14.4	12.0	10.6	13.4	0.0	12.61
Pickup camper	8.2	6.1	3.8	4.4	6.4	0.0	6.11
Travel trailer	38.1	20.7	6.7	8.5	9.3	100.0	16.92
No camping equipment	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.28
Recreational equipment							
Powerboat	47.9	62.1	49.4	38.5	26.9	0.0	40.82
Sailboat	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.55
Other boat	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.91
Bicycle	6.9	12.5	1.5	4.2	0.5	0.0	4.14
Motorcycle	0.9	1.5	1.4	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.94
Off-road vehicle (ORV)	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.19
Other	0.2	1.3	1.5	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.66

Table A21
R. S. Kerr Lake User Characteristics

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Applegate Cove</u>	<u>Short Mountain Cove</u>	<u>Cowlington Point</u>	<u>Gore Landing</u>	<u>Sallisaw Creek</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Recreation days	7,310	2,105	5,368	1,514	398	16,695
Mean length of stay, nights	3.12	1.63	3.18	1.92	1.38	2.70
Mean number in group	2.93	4.02	3.27	2.98	4.27	3.24
Percent prior visits	70.60	73.70	76.10	80.40	78.10	74.17
Percent primary destination	80.10	91.20	88.70	91.30	90.40	85.98
Percent Golden Passports	44.90	10.90	57.50	13.60	2.70	26.88
Number of camping permits	1,331	408	972	360	80	3,151
Number of camping groups	899	331	637	286	73	2,226

Table A22

R. S. Kerr Vehicle and Equipment Type
Percent of Camping Parties

<u>Vehicle and Equipment Type</u>	<u>Applegate Cove</u>	<u>Short Mountain Cove</u>	<u>Cowlington Point</u>	<u>Gore Landing</u>	<u>Sallisaw Creek</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Vehicle						
Car	23.8	26.6	26.2	18.0	37.5	24.61
Truck	68.7	73.7	71.4	73.6	65.3	70.75
Van	5.1	8.0	7.6	3.5	8.3	6.14
Motorhome	18.7	2.5	10.6	16.9	13.9	13.60
Other	0.8	3.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.91
Camping equipment						
Tent	18.7	51.2	25.2	34.2	59.0	28.39
Pop-up trailer	2.8	4.3	4.2	2.6	3.3	3.41
Pickup camper	10.3	19.1	14.0	30.8	16.4	15.40
Travel trailer	51.9	25.4	48.5	20.7	11.5	41.97
No camping equipment	0.1	1.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.53
Recreational equipment						
Powerboat	34.9	26.6	39.6	72.7	50.7	40.39
Sailboat	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.31
Other boat	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.31
Bicycle	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.0	1.17
Motorcycle	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.0	1.4	0.36
Off-road vehicle (ORV)	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.09
Other	1.4	14.2	4.2	1.0	0.0	2.56

Table A23

Lake Shelbyville User Characteristics

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Opossum Creek</u>	<u>Coon Creek</u>	<u>Lone Point</u>	<u>Lithia Springs</u>	<u>Forrest W. Woods</u>	<u>Whitley Creek</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Recreation days	5,933	54,869	5,533	42,081	28,208	8,273	144,897
Mean length of stay, nights	2.28	3.02	2.13	3.14	3.52	2.52	3.05
Mean number in group	3.83	3.48	5.45	3.78	3.55	4.06	3.70
Percent prior visits	62.50	65.00	61.10	69.80	80.20	82.20	70.08
Percent primary destination	83.60	91.70	90.30	92.50	95.50	96.60	92.47
Percent Golden Passports	10.40	17.90	1.90	23.20	42.90	9.10	17.51
Number of camping permits	876	6,786	521	5,458	3,609	1,155	18,405
Number of camping groups	750	5,245	473	4,140	2,705	842	14,155

Table A24
Lake Shelbyville Vehicle and Equipment Type
Percent of Camping Parties

<u>Vehicle and Equipment Type</u>	<u>Opossum Creek</u>	<u>Coon Creek</u>	<u>Lone Point</u>	<u>Lithia Springs</u>	<u>Forrest W. Woods</u>	<u>Whitley Creek</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Vehicle							
Car	52.8	45.8	51.9	42.5	38.5	49.3	44.24
Truck	32.3	38.2	29.0	31.8	46.4	36.7	37.27
Van	16.9	13.9	24.5	15.6	12.0	15.8	14.65
Motorhome	4.9	12.5	9.7	17.1	20.6	4.9	14.39
Other	2.3	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.63
Camping equipment							
Tent	77.3	45.2	72.7	39.3	19.1	69.6	42.54
Pop-up trailer	5.2	14.2	9.5	13.5	9.8	8.3	12.14
Pickup camper	8.2	9.2	9.5	10.8	10.4	8.3	9.77
Travel trailer	3.4	17.2	6.3	18.2	37.7	9.9	19.91
No camping equipment	4.4	5.8	2.9	5.1	5.5	4.4	5.27
Recreational equipment							
Powerboat	42.0	41.2	48.0	32.9	47.7	47.0	40.64
Sailboat	0.5	0.2	1.5	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.32
Other boat	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.53
Bicycle	2.5	10.9	1.7	4.3	22.6	3.0	9.97
Motorcycle	0.5	1.1	1.7	0.9	1.0	0.5	0.98
Off-road vehicle (ORV)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.04
Other	0.1	5.9	4.2	10.0	2.1	0.6	5.69

Table A25
Shenango Lake User Characteristics

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Shenango Rec Area</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Recreation days	66,192	66,192
Mean length of stay, nights	3.41	3.41
Mean number in group	3.71	3.71
Percent prior visits	48.0	48.0
Percent primary destination	60.2	60.2
Percent Golden Passports	49.3	49.3
Number of camping permits	7,618	7,618
Number of camping groups	5,102	5,102

Table A26
Shenango Lake Vehicle and Equipment Type
Percent of Camping Parties

<u>Vehicle and Equipment Type</u>	<u>Shenango Rec Area</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Vehicle		
Car	59.3	59.3
Truck	36.5	36.5
Van	10.8	10.8
Motorhome	14.6	14.6
Other	0.2	0.2
Camping equipment		
Tent	34.4	34.4
Pop-up trailer	12.9	12.9
Pickup camper	8.9	8.9
Travel trailer	26.9	26.9
No camping equipment	3.5	3.5
Recreational equipment		
Powerboat	29.3	29.3
Sailboat	0.3	0.3
Other boat	5.3	5.3
Bicycle	34.6	34.6
Motorcycle	0.8	0.8
Off-road vehicle (ORV)	0.2	0.2
Other	0.8	0.8

Table A27
Somerville Lake User Characteristics

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Big Creek</u>	<u>Rocky Creek</u>	<u>Yegua Creek</u>	<u>Overlook</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Recreation days	9,156	62,083	47,992	16,402	135,633
Mean length of stay, nights	1.61	2.14	2.32	1.24	2.00
Mean number in group	3.52	4.03	3.66	4.23	3.90
Percent prior visits	50.10	60.00	68.20	37.50	58.00
Percent primary destination	52.70	64.40	72.60	35.80	61.23
Percent Golden Passports	3.10	15.50	34.00	5.10	16.95
Number of camping permits	1,807	9,055	7,126	3,476	21,464
Number of camping groups	1,652	7,978	6,412	3,316	19,358

Table A28
Somerville Lake Vehicle and Equipment Type
Percent of Camping Parties

<u>Vehicle and Equipment Type</u>	<u>Big Creek</u>	<u>Rocky Creek</u>	<u>Yegua Creek</u>	<u>Overlook</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Vehicle					
Car	45.8	33.7	32.7	56.0	38.25
Truck	48.4	55.5	57.6	39.8	52.86
Van	10.3	11.2	11.5	10.0	11.02
Motorhome	2.9	7.4	13.5	2.5	8.18
Other	0.7	4.3	0.3	0.3	1.98
Camping equipment					
Tent	77.1	57.0	34.0	27.7	45.30
Pop-up trailer	5.3	8.1	7.5	1.9	6.55
Pickup camper	7.7	5.0	5.5	3.9	5.18
Travel trailer	4.8	19.3	34.0	2.2	20.04
No camping equipment	4.4	5.2	8.1	64.6	17.09
Recreational equipment					
Powerboat	22.0	40.0	39.8	19.1	34.81
Sailboat	1.9	1.5	2.3	1.7	1.82
Other boat	0.7	0.3	1.0	1.4	0.74
Bicycle	0.5	0.7	6.6	0.4	2.59
Motorcycle	0.1	0.6	1.7	0.3	0.88
Off-road vehicle (ORV)	0.0	0.1	1.2	0.1	0.46
Other	0.2	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.50

Table A29
West Point Lake User Characteristics

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>R. Shaefer Heard</u>	<u>Holiday Park</u>	<u>Stateline Park</u>	<u>Amity Park</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Recreation days	13,256	17,373	9,295	22,507	62,431
Mean length of stay, nights	2.94	2.70	2.71	3.33	2.95
Mean number in group	3.30	3.02	3.55	3.35	3.26
Percent prior visits	78.40	73.40	77.20	87.60	79.24
Percent primary destination	80.50	78.00	78.90	93.20	83.19
Percent Golden Passports	52.70	46.10	18.70	60.60	36.19
Number of camping permits	1,804	2,939	1,377	2,756	8,876
Number of camping groups	1,311	2,323	1,135	2,043	6,812

Table A30
West Point Lake Vehicle and Equipment Type
Percent of Camping Parties

<u>Vehicle and Equipment Type</u>	<u>R. Shaefer Heard</u>	<u>Holiday Park</u>	<u>Stateline Park</u>	<u>Amity Park</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Vehicle					
Car	41.7	29.3	42.8	42.0	37.63
Truck	47.0	50.4	45.0	47.5	48.01
Van	13.8	13.0	13.7	11.6	12.85
Motorhome	20.6	26.9	21.0	27.2	24.86
Other	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.43
Camping equipment					
Tent	39.1	30.5	46.9	25.9	33.06
Pop-up trailer	8.8	7.6	4.6	7.6	7.43
Pickup camper	6.5	12.3	15.4	11.7	11.43
Travel trailer	28.6	20.9	16.5	30.2	24.85
No camping equipment	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.10
Recreational equipment					
Powerboat	41.8	62.6	47.9	51.7	52.91
Sailboat	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.28
Other boat	0.2	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.35
Bicycle	2.7	1.2	0.1	9.1	3.67
Motorcycle	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.3	0.75
Off-road vehicle (ORV)	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.03
Other	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.34

Table A31
Mississippi Pool 16 User Characteristics

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>Clark's Ferry</u>	<u>Shady Creek</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Recreation days	6,314	4,065	10,379
Mean length of stay, nights	2.81	1.81	2.38
Mean number in group	2.49	3.04	2.72
Percent prior visits	56.30	73.30	63.63
Percent primary destination	83.40	68.80	77.08
Percent Golden Passports	60.50	30.40	42.02
Number of camping permits	1,145	728	1,873
Number of camping groups	940	718	1,658

Table A32
Mississippi Pool 16 Vehicle and Equipment Type
Percent of Camping Parties

<u>Vehicle and Equipment Type</u>	<u>Clark's Ferry</u>	<u>Shady Creek</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Vehicle			
Car	23.3	30.8	26.59
Truck	44.2	41.5	43.05
Van	9.5	13.9	11.40
Motorhome	32.0	25.1	29.02
Other	0.0	0.0	0.00
Camping equipment			
Tent	6.2	23.9	13.67
Pop-up trailer	4.9	8.8	6.49
Pickup camper	5.0	9.4	6.87
Travel trailer	52.9	35.7	45.68
No camping equipment	0.2	0.0	0.13
Recreational equipment			
Powerboat	6.3	17.3	11.04
Sailboat	0.0	0.0	0.00
Other boat	0.0	0.0	0.00
Bicycle	3.9	0.6	2.47
Motorcycle	0.3	0.4	0.36
Off-road vehicle (ORV)	0.1	0.0	0.06
Other	0.0	0.1	0.06

APPENDIX B: COMPARISON OF 1981-1985 CAMPGROUND
RECEIPT STUDY (CRS) DATA

Table B1
Use Characteristics for Entire CRS 1981-1985
Percent of Camping Parties

<u>Characteristic</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
Prior visits to project	80.0	71.4	64.0	61.2	57.6
Project as primary destination	89.6	79.5	76.4	72.9	67.6
Golden Age or Access Passports	16.7	18.7	25.1	21.7	21.1

Table B2
Distribution of Vehicle Types for Entire CRS
1981-1985, Percent of Camping Parties

<u>Vehicle Type</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
Car	37.2	41.6	42.1	38.4	39.6
Truck	40.6	44.6	46.7	47.7	46.7
Van	9.5	10.9	11.1	10.8	11.3
Motorhome	12.7	13.3	12.6	13.6	13.9
Other	1.7	2.2	1.9	1.7	1.5

Table B3
Distribution of Camping Equipment and Powerboats for
Entire CRS, 1981-1985, Percent of Camping Parties

<u>Equipment/Boat</u>	<u>1981</u>	<u>1982</u>	<u>1983</u>	<u>1984</u>	<u>1985</u>
Tent	33.8	40.3	41.3	41.1	40.3
Pop-Up trailer	9.9	9.4	8.8	8.7	10.1
Pickup camper	12.2	12.9	11.2	10.0	9.2
Travel trailer	25.4	23.4	21.6	21.5	21.3
No camping equipment	--	4.4	10.4	9.0	9.6
Powerboat	30.4	31.2	35.6	32.4	30.5

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